The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 200. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Very Latest

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Gen. Grant has Moved.

Exciting News at Hand!

We are in possession of the highly important fact that Lieut. Gen. GRANT moved on the enemy yesterday (Wednesday) forenoon. Beyond this, nothing is permitted to be made known to the public for the present. The closest surveillance, as to army movements, was placed on the telegraph last night. We are, however, in the receipt of the above.

It is not improbable that exciting intelligence will be received in the course of the day.

Late News Items.

Admiral WILKES has been found guilty by the Naval Court Martial, on every count, and has been sentenced to three years' suspension without pay.

A Washington dispatch says that heretofore on the eve of battle, some idea could be formed of contemplated movements, but now they are matters of mere speculation both among prominent civilians and even army officers. The utmost confidence, however, is reposed in those having the direction of affairs, and due credit is given for their preventing premature disclosures. Another dispatch says: Troops are constantly pouring down to the front and civilians are rigidly prohibited from visits to the army. I hear that in a few days more General Grant will not permit anybody to cross the Potomac except it be military officers. When this prohibition is imposed, I shall believe a battle is not far off. The rebels are concentrating their troops with tremendous energy, and there are intelligent people here, who profess to believe that Lee will have nearly as large an army when the battle comes off as Grant's. If this is true no great victory can be expected, for Lee is one of the very best of living generals, and his army, man for man, is fully as good as ours.

The secessionists in Baltimore say Lee is moving all his forces on the Rapidan, and will play a profound strategic game. They also say that Lee is elated because Grant chooses an overland route to Richmond, and they add that there will be a battle on the Rapidan, but that Lee will not fight his great battle there. He has fortified Mine Run, the North Ann River and Gordonsville, and when Grant crosses the Rapidan, he will move north and push for Washington past Grant's flank. The above is the view of secessionists in Baltimore, who pretend to be rejoiced at the prospect of Grant's defeat.

It is said to be significantly true that most of the leading members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps in Washington, in their social entertainments to each other, give unreserved expression to their sympathy with the rebels.

REPORTS received at Castle Garden, N. Y. from all parts of Europe, indicate that 250,000 as not far from the number of emigrants that may be expected at that port during the current year. There is great excitement on this subject all through Europe. Villages, and even whole counties in England and Ireland, will be emptied of their able-bodied industrial population.

MINISTER CORWIN will, it is said, soon leave Mexico, where great preparations are being made to receive MAXIMILIAN, who is expected to arrive some time this month.

IT IS SAID that Gov. SEYMOUR will shortly call out the militia of New York for three months' service at least.

CONSIDERABLE scarcity of provisions is said to exist in many parts of Illinois, and Chicago has supplied regions where hitherto there has been a surplus.

A NUMBER of Senators have agreed not to recognise F. P BLAIR as a Major General, believing that he is in the army in violation of law.

A Soldier Hung for Deserting.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, April 24th says:

The event to-day has been the execution by hanging of Private Thomas R. Dawson, Company A, Nineteenth Massachusetts volunteers, for desertion in the presence of his post. The execution took place upon an open plain at the foot of hills occupied by the encampments of the Second Corps, to which the condemned man belonged. The scaffold was erected on a gentle elevation, and the grave was newly dug beside it. At the hour of noon the Second Division marched down the hills and formed a hollow square in double ranks about the scaffold. As the procession approached the square, the outer ranks opened, permitting it to pass into the lane between the two ranks. Along this lane it slowly moved, the band still playing the funeral march; the troops, with arms at their shoulders, solemnly observant. The coffined man was attired in a soldier's suit, and wore upon his head the white cap. The halter was about his neck, hung down his back, and was fastened at his waist. His arms were pinioned at the elbows. His face was turned from the coffin, and he seemed to be listening to the chaplain, who leaned towards him, talking in low tones. A face livid and hollow, and hands wasted, as if by consumption, were evidences of the suspense and anxiety which it seemed had not, after all, subdued a determination to meet his disgraceful doom with courage and composure. As the band ceased playing and the wagons halted in the centre of the square beside the scaffold, the prisoner arose from his coffin and leaped to the ground, pinioned as he was, lightly and without assistance. Ascending the scaffold, he stood and listened to the reading of the above order for his execution, which was at the same time read to the troops around by different officers. He then knelt before the chaplain, who offered prayer, looking up into the chaplain's face at times, as if to hear more distinctly. By this time the troops all stood facing toward the scene, the officers with uncovered heads—a silence profound prevailing throughout the lines. When, asked, after the close of the prayer, if he had anything to say, he waved his hands and shook his head, replying no. It is said that he had previously remarked to one of his guard that "they might break his neck but they could not break his spirit," and his demeanor sustained the boast. The white cap was now drawn over his eyes, he stepped upon the trap, and while the end of the halter was being secured to the beam he drew a handkerchief from his pocket and waved it in the air. His hand, after doing so, still retained its hold upon this handkerchief, its feet touched the earth at the fall of death, ensued in a few moments. He was buried upon the spot within an hour after the departure of the troops, who marched in column around the scaffold before leaving. The man who thus died was between 30 and 40 years of age.

THE REJECTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION BY NEVADA.—A copy of a letter from Gov. Nye, of Nevada, to the Secretary of State, has been sent to Congress with regard to the defeat by the people of the State Constitution. The Governor suggests that the Constitution contained stringent provisions in regard to the right of suffrage, which aroused the disloyal element against it. Many miners objected to the provision imposing a tax upon mining. It was submitted at the same time with the State election, and some upon the State ticket having given dissatisfaction, there was no exceptions taken to some proceedings of the convention. All these causes combined sufficed to defeat the State Constitution. Virginia City and the county adjacent, which are entitled to one-third of the representation of the territory, instructed their nominees to vote against the tax on mines. This alarmed the farmers; who thought the whole tax would fall on them, and many joined the disaffected to defeat the Constitution. He says there is a good Union majority in every precinct in the county. There are too many disloyal, who annoy and perplex constantly. Considerable of the secession element exists in recent immigration, mainly from Southern Illinois, Missouri, and Southern Indiana, and scattered rebel armies of the Southwest. This character of immigration, he thinks, will be greatly increased this season. The struggle between the parties has been earnest and embittered. He has no doubt that Nevada will immediately respond to the Enabling Act passed by Congress. Thirty millions of dollars in precious metals has been mined the past year. When irrigation is introduced in a system, it is claimed that the Territory will produce a sufficiency of vegetables and cereals.

A REVIVAL.—We understand that there is quite an interest elicited in the Disciples' church, this city, under the preaching of Prof. Campbell McKeever, of West Middletown, Pa. Quite a number of persons have been converted within the last week, and have been added to that church. We have not had the satisfaction of hearing Prof. McKeever, but learn through those who have, that he is an exceedingly fluent, able and eloquent speaker, exhibiting much of the power of mind which gave Bishop Campbell, (his uncle,) such a world-wide celebrity. Prof. McKeever's sermon Wednesday evening, upon *"The Devil and his Instruments,"* was particularly practical and effective. So searching, that the proprietor of the most fashionable saloon in this city, in response to an awakened and approving conscience, turned the key upon his liquor cellar, and resolved for all future time to absolve himself from that which would debase his fellows.—*Steubenville Herald.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order by Gen. Grant.

ARMY OFFICERS RESIGNED.

DISMISSALS OF OFFICERS.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SENATE QUORUM

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Only Shelter Tents to be Used in the Army.

A general order, issued by command of Lieut. Gen. Grant, declares that until further orders only shelter tents shall be issued to the armies in the field. If the soldiers refuse shelter tents no tents at all will be issued. Quartermasters are forbidden to issue any except shelter tents, and officers are prohibited from making requisitions for any other kind.

Resignations in the Army.

Brig. Gen. Orme, of Illinois, and Col. Robert B. Latham, of the 106th Illinois volunteers have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted. Col. Gamble, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, has been placed in command of a large cavaltry camp at Griersboro, near this city.

The Senate Quorum.

The Senate spent most of the day on measures looking to the prevention of a further adjournment for want of a quorum, and finally passed Fessenden's resolution, requiring a list of absentees to be published with every call of roll, and Sherman's resolution, fixing a quorum at a majority of Senators elect. Under the old rules, thirty-six were required. Under the new rule, with the present number of Senators, twenty-five will be required. Fessenden said that absenteeism in the Senate had become a shame and disgrace. Messrs. Buckalew, Anthony, Carlisle, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Powell and Riddle voted against Mr. Sherman's resolution. Judge Trumbull returned to his seat to-day, after two weeks absence on account of sickness. The Senate confirmed A. W. Templin, of Iowa, Commissary of Subsistence, and C. L. Showles Collector of Customs in the Milwaukee district.

Relating to Pennsylvania Reserves:

The subjects of general orders No. 23, by Gen. Meade, [published in another column,] belong to regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Dismissal of Army Officers:

The following are the dismissals for last week: Maj. Titus, 12th Pensylvania Cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman; Chaplain Lyda, 3d Virginia Mounted Infantry, for violation of 57th article of war; Lieut. Kern, 41st Pennsylvania Regiment, for being in Washington without authority and failing to report; Lieut. Liller, 3d Tennessee Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. Wiltey, 28th Kentucky, for habitual drunkenness.

Order of Dismissal Revoked.

Orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked; Col. Post, 8th Illinois; Surgeon Tammage, 34th Kentucky; Captain Bierer, 11th Pennsylvania, and Captain Hopkins, 93d Illinois.

REBEL SPY CAPTURED.

DRAFT ORDERED TO PROCEED

WASHINGTON, May 4.

A rebel spy has been seized here who had come from New York, with letters from persons there who claim to be loyal, giving information to the rebels.

A draft, to fill deficiencies still existing in the following States, has been ordered: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky and Maryland.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND

LEE FEARS A REAR ATTACK.

Rebel Officers Sanguine of Success.

The Rank and File Disconcerted.

Richmond in Commotion.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

The *Inquirer* has the following special dispatch from Baltimore:

I conversed to-day with a deserter from the rebel army and only a few days from Richmond, who took the oath of allegiance. He was born in Washington, has been in the rebel army for three years and has seen much service. He saw Longstreet and his whole army in Richmond some weeks ago. He has been all through Lee's fortifications and thinks them impregnable from a front attack. He says the whole strength of Lee's present army is hot over 80,000, fighting and fetching being bad, but better now than heretofore.

The rebel officers and leaders pretend to be sanguine of success, but the rank and file are disconcerted and less hopeful. The rebel cavalry horses are nearly starved, and unable to stand fatigue. Only the fear of being shot prevents thousands of rebel privates from deserting. They all want peace on any terms.

Lee fears most an attack on the rear or being outflanked. Evident preparations were seen at Richmond for removing the archives and civil officers further South. The whole city is in a terrible state of commotion. My informant says Lee's fortifications extend many miles back from his present position on the Rapidan.

From North Carolina

The Evacuation of Washington

ANOTHER REBEL MASSACRE.

CAUSE OF DELAY OF REBEL RAM.

NEW YORK, May 4.

Newbern advices to April 30th confirm the evacuation of Washington, N. C., by order of Gen. Butler. After the spiking of the guns and destruction of much property that could not be carried away, it was discovered that the enemy had left for Virginia, leaving but seven companies in front of the place.

The rebels have already commenced massacreing all who have accepted President's Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation, and pressing into their service all that are capable of bearing arms.

Gen. Peck is ordered to report to Gen. Butler's Headquarters for such light duty as his health will enable him to perform.

It was reported that the rebel ram Roanoke, now at Plymouth, is delaying for the purpose of mounting the 200-pounder Parrott gun which fell into rebel hands there. It was generally believed in the Interior, that the fall of Plymouth and the evacuation of Washington, will enable Gov. Vance, the secession candidate, to secure his election.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER.

Reserves to be Treated as Mutineers.

A FINAL WARNING.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 23. The commanding General has learned that notwithstanding the caution contained in General Order No. 22, of April 25th, 1864, from these headquarters, there are men in the army who refuse to do duty, on the ground that their term of service has expired. It will be made known to such men that their conduct being open mutiny, they will be punished with death without trial, unless they return to duty, and hereafter any soldiers who refuse to do duty on a similar plea will instantly be shot without any form of trial whatever. The honor of the service and the necessities of the hour admit of no other disposition of such cases. The commanding General again expresses the hope that soldiers of this army will respectfully ask for and abide by the decision of the War Department, with respect to their term of service, but he has no further word or warning for those who, at a time like the present, choose to defy authority. Corps and other independent commanders are charged with the execution of this order. By command of Maj. Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Concentration of Rebel Troops

Mail Communication with Army Stopped

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The rebels are concentrating an immense number of troops in Virginia, but our military leaders profess to be perfectly satisfied with the situation.

All mail communication with the Army of the Potomac and with the troops is prohibited for the present.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 4.

SENATE—Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to pay for property taken during the war, excluding slave property. Objected to and laid over.

The resolution of Mr. Sherman was then taken up. It is as follows: That a quorum of the Senate consist of a majority of the Senators, duly qualified or chosen; that if a majority of the Presidential electors, duly appointed and qualified, vote for one person, he shall be the President of the United States, and if the election of a President devolves upon the House of Representatives, and the votes of a majority of the States represented in the House be cast for one person, then he shall be declared President elect of the United States.

Mr. Davis opposed the resolution at considerable length.

The resolution concerning a quorum in the Senate was passed. Yeas, 26; nays, 11.

The report of the conference committee on the bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice was not agreed to. Yeas, 17; nays, 20.

HOUSE.—Mr. Farnesworth, of Ill., offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the House whether there is employed in the Treasury Department a clerk or assistant register by the name of Garnett, and whether said Garnett had not held a position in the rebel army; if he was not a prisoner in the old Capitol prison, and who recommended him for the position he now holds in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Fenton suggested that the resolution be referred to the Select Committee now investigating the affairs of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Farnesworth said he brought no charges against the Treasury Department. He had no feeling on the subject, but thought the inquiry was proper, as this Garnett had been a captain in the rebel army.

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, hoped that the resolution would be acted on directly.

Mr. Stevens moved that the resolution be laid over until to-morrow. Objection being thus made, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Farnesworth said he would consent that the resolution should be referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. SPAULDING objected.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. Steele, of New York, in the chair—on the fortification bill. The bill was reported to the House, and passed, with amendments, for repairs at Great Western Lowells and Deer Islands, in Boston Harbor, appropriating therefor $50,000, and for repairs to the sea wall at Buffalo, $37,000.

Mr. Voorhees obtained unanimous consent to make a statement. Mr. Voorhees said that two gentlemen of this House had been deeply wronged and outraged, and he expressed the hope that the facts of the case would afford a lesson of decency and justice for the future. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) had chosen his (Voorhees') district for an assault on two of his personal and political friends, who are thus made the victims of party malice. At the time the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) brought forward what he claimed to be true copies of letters from Jefferson Davis and John C. Davis, addressed to Gen. Breckenridge, recommending a young man named Rankin for a position in the rebel army, he (Voorhees) denounced the letters to be forgeries. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Garfield, said that he would produce the letters, but he did not, and he (Voorhees) now called upon him (Garfield) to do so now. Copies of letters even did not meet the bold and defiant promise of the gentleman (Garfield), who should further have had the audacious to produce the charges or retract all that he had said. The character of Judge Eckles and of Mr. Davis would not suffer at the hands of the gentleman (Garfield,) nor would the Democratic party be injured by any such assault. The letter (Voorhees) claimed it as a high honor that Judge Eckels and Mr. Davis were his friends.

Mr. VOORHEES then proceeded to prove by letters from Judge Eckels, Mr. Davis and the assistant Secretary of War, clear and unimpeachable, that these letters were base impostures and deliberate forgeries, and that they were acknowledged to be such by the person who captured them, and from whom the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) received the copies. This was nothing more nor less than a conspiracy to ruin the character and perhaps take the lives of two most excellent private citizens. If it were not for the serious character of the transaction, he would have pronounced it the most stupendous jest of this jesting administration.

Mr. Voorhees in conclrsion said he had proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that Rankin forged the letters and had left witnesses of the forgery. This whole matter was without a parallell for atrocity. Judge Eckels had no hope for the restoration of the liberty or peace of the country while the republican party remained in power, and in this he, (Voorhees,) was that gentleman's true representative. Mr. Davis formerly represented the Terre Haute disirict and was no stranger here. All who had served with him would bear willing testimony to his high integrity and patriotic bearing.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said that he had not heard that Judge Eckels denied the genuineness of the letters attributed to him until this warning. In presenting the copies of the letters, he (Garfield) did not pretend it was such evidence as was admissable in a court of justice. The letters were put into the hands of the Chief of Police, in Washington, and the person doing so certified under oath to their genuineness. They were presented to the General in-chief and himself (Garfield.) Indiana officers were consulted upon the subject, and they came to the conclusion almost unanimously, that the letters were genuine. He (Garfield,) had submitted, and accordingly traced copies which were read to this House. The answer made by the gentleman (Voorhees) was in a printed paper published in Indiana, which was called to the evidence on which the House were to believe that the letters were forged in that State. Was it reasonable to believe that he would attempt to bent forged papers to one who knew the signatures. This was strong moral evidence. He would not have dared to go with these letters unless he knew the character of the men who were now in the war, and its continuance. He (Garfield) had not, in producing the copies of the letters, contemplated a deliberate attack; he only wished to say that throughout the Army of the Cumberland these two gentlemen were believed to be in sympathy and correspondence with the South. Generals Rosecrans expressed his full belief in the genuineness of the letters. The evidence coming through the newspaper press was not conclusive to his mind that the letters alluded to were genuine. He wanted the original affidavits. He convinced that they were forgeries, no pride of opinion would exclude a retraction.

Mr. Voorhees said he thought the gentleman would be prompt to retract his statement especially after their recent private conversation. If the gentleman was not convinced that the letters were forgeries he was the only exception. He then called upon Mr. Robbinson, who said that the hand writing exhibited by the copy was not that of Mr. Davis'. Mr. Voorhees then called upon Judge Holman to speak as to the standing of Judge Echels, but Judge Holman had a few moments previous left the hall. He would now bid farewell, for a time, to this House.

The debate on the bill guaranteeing a republican form of government was resumed, and was participated in by Messrs. Cox, Davis and others. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 73 yeas to 59 nays.

The House then took up the bill extending to soldiers and sailors without regard to color the benefit of the homestead law on rebel confiscated estates.

Pending its discussion, the House adjourned.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Conjectures as to Grant's Purposes.

Richmond papers to the 28th inst. have been received.

A Fredricksburg correspondent of the *Examiner*, writing under date of April 27th, says:

"The opinion prevails in Washington that Lee's army, in numerical strength, does not exceed 60,000 men. To oppose this force, or rather for the purpose of attack, Grant has required that the Army of the Potomac shall be rendered 100,000 strong. To this end reinforcements of men are being constantly passing up the Orange and Alexandria railroad for the past ten days. Ten days hence it will be ready for the advance, which is universally desired in the United States from Lincoln down or up, whichever phrase you prefer.

"The commonly received opinion that Grant will attack General Lee in front and in his fortifications is erroneous. He will seek to turn the flank of our army, and his policy is, evidently, to maintain his present position until his organization and equipment are thoroughly accomplished, and then, by suddenly unfolding his column, to surprise General Lee. He may march rapidly and without announcement either to some point of crossing the Rapidan or Rappahannock, or to Port Republic, thence to Staunton, thence to Lynchburg. I think an attempt to flank on the east the more probable, his army crossing at some of the lower fords of the Rappahannock. This, however, is all conjecture, and but the echo of Washington gossip."

A dispatch to the *Enquirer*, from Orange Court House, under date of April 27, says "that Averill has gone to Southwest Virginia on a raid, and that Meade is receiving reinforcements over the Alexandria road.

The *Enquirer* has the following dispatch:

DALTON, April 27.—Brownlow's Yankee Cavalry, 500 strong, passed through this place this morning, but, beyond the capture of one citizen, effected nothing. This was nothing more than a reconnoissance of a route by which the enemy will advance.

A dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Mobile says that Banks has fallen back and was entrenching himself.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 29.]

We have again rumors of an impending battle on the Georgia and Tennessee lines. The opinion in that part of the Confederacy appears to be that the enemy is to make the grand effort of the ensuing campaign in that quarter; but while there is much stronger evidence than that there is to be made in the direction of Richmond, it must be recollected that this theory by no means excludes the probability that an important issue is also to be tried in North Georgia.

The enemy has an army there which is formidable in numbers and discipline. It possesses one great advantage which the enemy has not in Virginia: the impregnable fortifications of Chattanooga, upon which to fall back in case of disaster. The state of preparation of the army in Gen. Johnston's front, the removal of the great body of the troops from Knoxville and Cleveland to Chattanooga, and the facility with which reinforcements can be thrown from Tennessee and Kentucky, warn us that we need not be surprised at any time to hear that an earnest attempt is being made to break our lines at Dalton, and that a grand battle is going on.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 4.

Money quiet and easy at 6@7; sterling exchange quiet at 196@196½; currency, 197; gold scarcely so firm, opening at 180¼ and closing heavy at 178¾; Government stocks dull; 5-20 coupons; 105@105½; 7-20 Treasury notes, Oct. and April, 109⅞@110; stocks steady.

U. S. 6's 1 Y'r Cer...	98¼	O. & M. Cert.....	53
Canton.....	39¼	Cumberland.....	69
C. & N. W.....	54½	Quicksilver.....	68½
Do. Pref.	76½	Pacific Mail	226
N Y Cent.....	132¾	Erie	112
Hudson.....	136¾	Harlem.....	130
Reading	131¾	M. S.....	92½
Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	125⅞	M. S. guar.....	136
Cleveland & Pitts..109		Galena & Chi.....	122
Clev. & Toledo.....	146¼		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 4.

COTTON—Is 1@2c better, and more doing; 86c for Middling Uplands, and 83c for Low Middling.

FLOUR—State and Western rather more steady at $7,25@7,35 for Extra State; $7.60@7,80 for Extra R. H O., and $7,85 for Trade Brands; market closing quiet.

WHEAT—Dull with a downward tendency; $1,69@1,70 for Chicago Spring, and $1,80 for Milwaukie Club.

CORN—Rather more steady; Old Mixed, $1,38½ @1,39, in store.

OATS—Is in moderate request at 87@88c, cash.

WOOL—Firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; Crude, 36¾@ 38c; Refined, in bond, 67½@50½c; sales for May buyer's option, 71c.

PORK—A little firmer at $26,75@27; Mess, $26,50 @26,75; Old do, $24,50@28,87½; 1,000 bbls New Mess at June buyer's option, at $29,50; 1,000 bbls Prime Mess at the same terms, and delivery $28; 5,000 bbls same delivery, seller's option, $27,75.

BEEF—Quiet and firm; Beef Sides is a little more active at $15,12; Long Rib, 11¾c.

LARD—Steady at 14@14¾c.

BUTTER—A shade firmer at 27@30c for Ohio, and 31@35c for State.

CHEESE—Steady at 16@18c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

FLOUR—Quiet. Superfine, $7@7 50. Receipts and stock light.

WHEAT—Firm. Average sales and no perceptible change. Red, $1 80@1 90; White, $1 85@ 2 05.

CORN—Quiet. Yellow, $1 37.

OATS—Firm. Rio, 46@46½c.

SUGAR—Firm, stock low. Cuba, 17¼@17¾c.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull. Crude, 35@36c; Refined, in bond, 56@57c; Free do, 63@66c.

WHISKY—$1 25.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 4.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Dull, heavy and nominal at previous quotations; no buyers.

CORN—Quiet; last sales at $1 10@1 20.

OATS—Firm but quiet at 77c. Other grains nominal.

WHISKY—Dull and held at $1 88.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 15,413 bbls; Wheat, 2,875 bush.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 50 bbls; Wheat, 95,583 bush; Corn, 64,100 bush; Oats, 31,750 bush; Canal freights steady to New York; wheat 18c per bush.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 4.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Quiet.

CORN—Firm. Sales of 50,000 bushels.

OATS—Quiet. Sales of 20,000 bushels at 66½c @66¾c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at $1 15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 28,000 bbls; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 115,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls; Wheat, none; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 4, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull, buyers showing no disposition to trade at the prices asked.

WHEAT—Dull and lower; Chicago Sprin, $1 70 @1 75, and prime $1 66@1 68.

CORN—Choice white and yellow in request at $1 14@1 18; mixed dull at $1 12.

OATS—Firm at 91@91½c.

RYE—Active.

COTTON—No transactions.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 4.

FLOUR declining and heavy.

WHEAT quiet; Southern, $2 08@2 12.

CORN dull; yellow, $1 34@1 45.

WHISKY firm and buoyant at $1 25@1 28.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., Pittsburgh, May 2d, 1864.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECTION of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 1st, 1861, I, DAVID AIKEN, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice, that I will attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock a. m., until 3 o'clock p. m., to wit:

First Ward, Pittsburg; First Ward, Allegheny; Elizabeth borough, Sewickley borough, Findley township, Elizabeth township, Franklin township, Fawn township.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 2D,

Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny; West Elizabeth borough, McKeesport borough, Marshall township, Harrison township, Moon township, Jefferson township.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 3D,

First precinct, Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First precint, Third Ward, Allegheny; Tarentum borough, Sharpsburgh borough; Pine township, North Fayette township, Millvale township, East Deer township.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.

Second precinct, Third Ward, Pittsburgh; Second precint, Third Ward, Allegheny; Temperanceville borough, Duquesne borough, McCandless township, Indiana township, South Fayette township, Versailles township.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 6TH.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; First precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Manchester borough, Lawrenceville borough, Hampton township, West Deer township, Robinson township, East Deer township.

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 7TH.

First precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; West Elizabeth borough, Monongahela borough, Richland township, Shaler township, Upper St. Clair township, Plum township.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH.

Second precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; South Pittsburgh; First precinct, Birmingham borough, Reserve township, Ohio township, Snowden township, Penn township.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH.

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Second precinct, Birmingham borough; East Birmingham borough, Sewickley township, McClure township, Baldwin township, Scott township.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.

Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; Reserve Township, Charters township, Union township, Wilkins township, First precinct Peebles township, Collins township, Lower St. Clair township.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 11TH.

Second Precinct Peebles township, Pitt township, Crescent township, Neville township.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 13TH.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's Office, within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts, subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. my3:30t

AN ORDINANCE FOR LEVYING AND COLLECTING A BOUNTY TAX.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, in Council met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That for the purpose of raising money to pay ten thousand dollars ($10,000) of bonds issued under Ordinances dated March 23d and May 2d, 1864, together with the interest thereon, to be levied, laid, assessed and collected on the persons, occupations and property living and lying within the Borough of Manchester, a tax of thirty cents on every dollar on the county assessment. And further, there be laid, levied and assessed, for the year 1864, a per capita or poll tax of One Dollar on every male inhabitant over the age of 21 years; the said taxes, occupations and property to be payable to the Borough Treasurer at his office, in three annual payments of ten (10) mills each, on or before the first days of January of the year 1865, 1866 and 1867, and the poll tax on the 1st of January, 1865. Any portion of the above tax remaining unpaid on becoming due shall be collected in the hands of an officer for collection, with authority to demand and collect such taxes, with the addition of five per centum, which Collector shall forthwith proceed to collect or enforce payment thereof as in other cases provided.

SEC. 2d. It is hereby provided that such portion of said bonds which will be due three months after either instalment of this tax is payable, together with the accrued interest on the same, shall be, when offered, received in payment of such yearly instalment, provided the taxes so offered to be paid or settled in this manner shall not be less in amount than the bond or bonds and interest tendered in settlement of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council the second day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.

JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. my5

BLINN'S PATENT LAMP CHIMNEY BOOSTER.—No more chimneys broken by cleaning—it cleans a chimney without washing, and is the only article in the market that cleans a chimney perfectly. For sale at the principal Lamp Stores and at the Lamp and Oil Store of

WELDON & KELLY, 164 Wood street,
mh22 Agents for the Manufacturers.

BY SEGHMYER & VONSKAMP,
No. 343 LIBERTY street.

Just received in store—
75 bbls. Golden Syrup;
20 " N. O. Molasses;
100 tierces Cincinnati S. C. Hams, canvassed;
80 boxes Werk's Soap;
50 " Tobacco;
80 dozen Hare Brooms;
40 " Wooden Buckets;
20 " Wash Boards;
30 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco;
2000 " assorted brands extra family Flour.
ap23

CURRANTS.

This invaluable fruit is receiving much more attention than formerly. We have large plants of CHERRY,
WHITE GRAPE VICTORIA,
SHORT BUNCH,
RED &c.
ap21:tf J. KNOX,
No. 29 Fifth street.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received at RUSSELL & CO'S, 359 Liberty street, (up stairs) where plans and specifications may be seen for the erection of the PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR. Building about 120 feet square. Separate bids will be entertained for the Stone, Carpenter Work and machinery required. All to be put up under one general superintendance. Until Tuesday, 10th of May. (my2:2w) W. S. BISSELL, Pres't.

JAMES DAIN.....JAMES K. DAIN.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE, 410 PENN street.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

Omnibuses and Carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Parties at short notice, and reasonable rates. Stable open day and night. ap29

STOCKS FOR SALE.—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad and Lucesco Oil Co.

S. S. BRYAN,
ap23] Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st.

From Chattanooga.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY

The Campaign Opening.

EVERYTHING IN READINESS.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, April 29.

Affairs are rapidly nearing a crisis. In one word, the order to advance is about to be given, —shall I say, *has been given?* By the time this meets the eye, unless some unforeseen event occurs to change present intentions, I am safe in saying, the two armies will have approached considerably nearer each other than they now are, unless Johnston falls back before the combined and rapid movements of Sherman. His movements will be simultaneous with that of Grant in the East. The Lieut. General, amid his other duties, manages to find time to extend his telegraphic finger very frequently to this field of operations, which, though distant, is nevertheless, in a certain sense, under his own eye.

I need not assure you that while we do not underrate the difficulties before us, we are at the same time confident of success. We know our own strength, but are not disposed to place too small an estimate on that of the enemy. We believe that Johnston will not make a stand this side of Atlanta. If he does, Sherman will fight and whip him.

Hospital preparations indicate what is ahead. As I hope to be there to see, adieu.

SCALPEL.

The special correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, under date of Nashville, May 1, says:

[A contraband time is here given,] will mark an important era in the annals of the army of the Military Division of the Mississippi, if the late rains have not swollen the streams as to render a movement impracticable; and though much water has fallen, I do not think the mountain creeks have yet overflowed their banks; and if the storm does not continue, I am assured the advance will not be delayed beyond the appointed time.

The people, civilians and soldiers, are on the alert; their expectations, their hopes, and their fears, are at fever heat; and the first click of the telegraph which announces the consummation of events which are in progress, will be watched with an earnestness which none can feel but those who daily studied the situation, and know and feel the magnitude of the hazard, and the consequences which must follow either victory or defeat. If the rebels are victorious, the independence of the South is by all means achieved; but renewed sacrifices and additional exertions will be called forth, and great will be the dangers we shall incur from the virulence of the copperhead faction of the North; but we have faith in our destiny in the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people; and thus I am assured that a final and a glorious triumph awaits us.

But if the rebels are beaten back? What consequences will then follow? Could you, as I can here, witness the thousand sensations, saloons, restaurants, and on the street corners; could you read their feelings in their faces, you would not be at a loss to answer the question. They know that in defeat all is lost; that in a Union victory the interests and influence of Sherman to Atlanta, the success of the national cause is secured beyond a peradventure.

I have just conversed with a deserter from the 17th Georgia rebel regiment, who left Dalton last week. He says the army was in high spirits, the impression which has gained credit here, to the effect that Joe Johnston has been reinforcing Lee; and he says that so great has been the depletion that there are not, between Dalton and Atlanta, 28,000 men. He says that there are not 75 men to his regiment for duty, the residue having been killed, or have deserted.

He ridiculed the stories about the re-enlistments of rebel veterans; the men were compelled either to volunteer or be conscripted; and they chose the former alternative, as the better of the two. All that is necessary, he adds, to secure the restoration of the Union, is the destruction of the military power of the rebels.

Can that be done? He estimates the following as the rebel force East of the Mississippi, and if the figures be correct, Gen. Grant will speedily solve the problem.

Under Polk.....	12,000
At Mobile.....	5,000
Under Johnson.....	28,000
Under Lee (in Va. and N. C.).....	80,000
South Carolina and Florida.....	8,000
Under Breckinridge.....	5,000
Forrest's guerillas.....	5,000
Total.....	148,00

It would be improper to speak of the number of our forces; but it is certainly not out of place to say that no apprehension need be entertained as to the result of a battle—at least in the West, indeed, I will take this occasion to reiterate what I have already said, that Johnston will not fight at any point north of Atlanta, and not there unless Polk can join him. Nothing but the most outrageous incompetence on the part of our commanders, of which I have no fear, can cause a disaster at this time. Our army is stronger than ever before; and the men, desirous of closing up this war in a manner, are more anxious for an advance than at any previous time. They have full confidence in the result, and that is half the work in gaining a victory.

The necessity of reticence in military matters at this time, makes my comments brief, but I hope and believe that circumstances will speedily be developed which will give me an opportunity to gratify the read

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

The Pending Battle.

We have reason to believe that if the late storm did not derange the plans of Lieut. Gen. GRANT, that this week will not elapse without a great and perhaps decisive battle in Virginia. The advance of the armies will not be delayed beyond a very few days at the farthest. Whether General LEE will stand and fight or fall back to Richmond, and perhaps farther, is a question.

General SHERMAN, at Chattanooga, is on the eve of an important movement, and General SMITH, on the Peninsula, is supposed to be already on the march.

"Womanly Patriotism."

The New York *Tribune* hears "with great satisfaction that those ladies of our city most favored by fortune and most eminent in social position, have held one meeting, and are soon to hold another and much larger, with intent to initiate and ultimately effect a reform in dress, which shall replace ostentation by simplicity, display by modesty, and expense by economy. It is somewhat late to commence this movement, but then penitence is seldom precocious, and "better late than never," is a maxim of wide application. We trust the ladies will persevere and be entirely successful, and that they will either themselves invest, or persuade their husbands to invest, every dollar that they may thus save, in the National Loan. It is very well to save the money; it is still better, being saved, to place it where it will instantly and potently strengthen the Republic in her desperate struggle with slaveholding treason."

We give in our columns to-day the proceedings of the initial movement in Washington, at which "THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT" was organized, and where measures were adopted to organize throughout the country. The Address put forth is at once an able and patriotic production, and a stirring appeal to the women of America in behalf of their country, for which they have in so many ways done so much. There is an auspicious seeming in these indications, and we trust it is not too much to hope that the movement is destined to take a comprehensive range, and prove an important auxiliary in saving the nation.

This movement, practically carried out, and co-operated with throughout the country, will insure other results quite as valuable as the aid it may give to the National Loan, or in any other pecuniary way. We allude to the salutary influence on the middling classes, which, by the force of the example of those who are able to be lavish in their expenditures, are drawn into expenses and a style of living to which their means are not equal, and which are at war with good morals and habits of honest economy. It is an undeniable fact, in the large cities especially, that society is thus corrupted and the seeds of vice are sown broad-cast. Thousands spend more than they would, and far more than they can afford, because of the example of others. Few have the courage to appear singular, if that singularity is to be economical; but all wish to conform in some degree to the prevailing styles and habits; and many will do it, though it cost the jewel more precious than any diamond or the finest gold. The evils flowing from this, we think should be reckoned among the greatest of the times and scenes in which we live. It flows necessarily from the human character under pernicious influences and operated upon by bad example. No argument is required to prove it. Let the influence and the example be good, and the result will be changed. There is, therefore, a high duty resting with those who from position and means exert an influence and set an example in the community. It is undeniably true that in this respect they have been rushing fearfully in the wrong direction, drawing after them thousands who would have been led more easily in an opposite direction. It is not chiefly because of the gold that may come to the nation's treasury, that this movement is worthy of the co-operation of our countrymen, but virtue, morality, and the lasting good of society, now being poisoned and sapped by the most deadly influences. Investments in the National Loan are good, sure and patriotic; but there is a more permanent investment, and one that will bring larger returns, in public and private morality, in the healthy growth of sound ideas, fortified virtue, and habits of frugality, to which the movement in hand, if rightly conducted, will directly and opportunely contribute. With "Womanly Patriotism" let us have Womanly Virtue.

To the Drug Trade.

In our arrangements for reporting the different branches of trade in our city, we have not been unmindful of the magnitude and importance of that branch which includes Drugs, Oils, Paints, Glassware, and Druggist's goods in general, and have endeavored to make our reports of the Pittsburgh Drug Market thoroughly reliable and as complete as our space would admit.

The daily accessions to our subscription list from the ranks of country druggists, convince us that our reports have been acceptable and profitable to them.

While we spare no pains to give correct information, we would at the same time suggest to our city dealers and manufacturers the propriety of advising us promptly of important sales or changes in the prices of staple Drugs or of goods of their manufacture. Indeed, we throw out this suggestion to trades and manufactures in general.

Instead of making our Drug report for the Saturday morning issue as heretofore, we shall in future, unless otherwise announced, give the review of the market up to Wednesday evening of each week, in order that it may at the same time go into the "Weekly Commercial" published on Thursday morning, thus giving our friends in the neighboring towns the benefit of the most recent market changes.

Will the Rebels Evacuate Richmond?

Notwithstanding the Richmond *Examiner* of the 23d pronounced the report that the city was to be evacuated, "a stupid report," which it did not think worth while to contradict, there is reason to believe that the rebels are preparing to go. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 28th has the following significant paragraph:

The removal of several branches of the Cabinet departments to the South, produces numerous vacancies in the battallion composed of clerks and other employees of the Government.

The Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

The fire at Wilmington, N. C., alluded to in our special dispatch yesterday, occurred on the night of the 28th ult., on the west side of the river, which consumed the offices of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, thirty-four freight cars of the Georgia Central road, and every building south of the depot, including the Confederate cotton press, Berry's machine railway, and all the cotton stored west of the ferry —about six thousand bales of cotton.

A woman, who says she is "old enough to have had a mother who was a young woman in the Revolutionary war," writes to the Washington *Chronicle* to say she has "heard her many a time describe how the women then took a pride in wearing dresses manufactered wholly by them, selves, or in their families; and how it was considered discreditable for any one to appear in a dress made of any foreign fabric."

General Intelligence.

Bishop Soule has directed that the Tennessee Annual Conference of the Methodist Church South be held at City Roads Chapel, seven miles north of Nashville, on the 19th inst.

The Legislature of Minnesota has enacted a law fining any teacher or board of Trustees fifty dollars if they refuse any colored child admission to any public school.

The annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will be held this year at Kalamazoo.

George Peabody, Esq., of London, sent $500 to the Baltimore Sanitary Fair, and John A. Brown, the Philadelphia Banker, also gave $500.

Dr. John Ware, of Boston, died suddenly, on Tuesday last, at the age of 68 years. He was son of Rev. Henry and Mary (Clarke) Ware, and was born in Hingham, Mass., 19th December, 1795. His father was for several years minister in Hingham, and was afterwards Hollis Professor of Theology in Cambridge. His mother was daughter of Rev. Jonas Clarke, of Lexington, and grand daughter of Rev. Thomas Hancock, who was grandfather to the celebrated John Hancock.

The New York State Fair is to be held at Rochester, September 20-23.

Speaking of the extraordinary activity now observed in Cincinnati, a writer says: I suppose this city is just now the busiest place in the United States. The immense supplies being received and forwarded to the front employ countless army and transfer wagons, which jam the streets from morning till night. Hotels, boarding houses and private residences are crowded, of course, with all sorts of people, but chiefly military. All kinds of trade are very brisk, and, judging from prices, exceedingly remunerative. Rents are enormously high—far above Cincinnati prices. The railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga is daily crowded with trains bearing regiments South. Great preparations are being made for the opening of the campaign, and I have heard that much confidence is felt at headquarters in the success of the impending movements. At the same time I must advise you that this city is not the place to get information about army movements.

Neal Dow is very ill from the effects of his incarceration.

A terrible calamity by fire occurred on Monday, at the corner of Doyer street and Chatham square, New York. Shortly before six o'clock a fire broke out in the third story of 210 Chatham square, in the apartments occupied by John Sullivan. The flames spread in the adjoining building and to the dwelling apartments of William Henning, whose wife and three children perished in the flames. Henning, in his endeavor to make his escape, fell or jumped from the third story window. He was picked up insensible and conveyed by the police to the New York Hospital, where he died in a few hours. The bodies of Mrs. Henning and her three children (aged from fifteen months up to about five years), were removed from the burnt ruins.

The famine in the Cape de Verdes group of Islands, noticed some time since, has increased in intensity. In the Island of St. Jago it has assumed a frightful shape, and numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants are said to be dying daily in the streets.

Two years ago the three heaviest stock operators in Wall street, New York, were not worth a single dollar. One of them was a ticket agent at Staten Island! Now he controls stock enough in one of the heaviest railroads to elect a president.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church meets in Philadelphia on the 4th Wednesday (25th) of May, in 24 Church, at 7½ P. M. It will be an important meeting. In addition to the ordinary business connected with the support and direction of the general operations of the church, it will have much to do in relation to the fundamental laws of the church, as these are to be embodied in a Book of Government and Discipline and a Directory for Worship. It will also have to act in relation to an improved version of the Psalms.

The Indians are troublesome in the extreme northwestern counties of Iowa. The Sioux City *Register*, of the 23d ult., says that the officers and many of the citizens of Sioux county had come for safety to that place. The houses at the county seat of O'Brien county have been burned by the savages, and in Clay and other counties, property has been stolen and people murdered. Cavalry has been dispatched to look after the marauders.

The Ottawa, Illinois, *Republican* gives an account of a singular suicide committed by Daniel Sheahan, supposed to have been induced by his late marriage to a different girl than he intended, parents having interfered to compel the marriage. But the singular and deplorable drama was not destined to end with this sacrifice, for his young wife, distracted by the dreadful event, sought means, and finally accomplished self-destruction by poison, procuring at a drug store, several corrosive sublimate tablets, and after swallowing it dry, the poison mostly sticking in her throat, and causing her neck and head to swell to a fearful size, and producing death in a few hours.

The colored soldier has few inducements to enter the United States service. He is oftener oppressed with duties than lightened of them—he faces equal danger with the white—while, as a prisoner of war, he gets no protection from his uniform, his flag, or the uniform which these represent. He deserves equal pay with the best, and should receive it. What he gets is this:

	White.	Colored.
Sergeant Major	$21	$7
Quartermaster Sergeant	21	7
First Sergeant	20	7
Sergeant	17	7
Hospital Steward	30	7
Corporal	13	7
Private	13	7
Chaplain	100	7

The white soldier is permitted to purchase his clothing for himself; but, from the ten dollars of the colored, three are reserved for this purpose. The white chaplain has, besides, a perquisite of eighteen dollars.

The tide of emigration flows on with increasing volume from all parts of Ireland. Travelers declare that they have seen whole villages in Connaught utterly deserted, the people, old and young—grandfathers and little children—being met in hundreds on the road, making their way to the emigrant ships. The clamorous grief of relatives parting is seldom witnessed now; on the contrary, the emigrants are cheerful. Speaking of those who sailed by the City of Glasgow, the *York Register* says that they seemed as joyful as if they were embarking for a pic-nic on a summer lake. The booking officers in Dublin have all the berths engaged in the Atlantic steamers for weeks to come. Even in some of the best counties in Leinster and Ulster the landlords are giving up the struggle unavailing struggle to live on their small holdings, and are going in great numbers to the country where they can have farms without rent. In many cases the peasants have their passage paid by their relatives in America.

Military Intelligence.

It is said that the movement from Chattanooga and Huntsville by Gen. Sherman, has been postponed a few days.

B. F. Taylor, correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, at Chattanooga, in a letter dated April 25th, states that refugees just arrived report that there are only 35,000 rebels at Dalton, *large forces having been withdrawn to join Lee in Virginia*, and "the report of the refugee is in the main, confirmed by intelligence from other sources at Federal command. This is a very important fact, having been supposed that the rebels would not venture to draw any of their force in Georgia to Richmond. General Grant is doubtless ere this aware of the fact.

General Banks, in an official dispatch to the War Department relative to the Red River campaign, admits a surprise and reverse on the 8th of April, but claims the battles of the 9th and 10th as resulting in terrible disaster to the rebels, and was, on the whole, a victory to our arms—the cost to the rebels in killed and wounded being greater, in proportion, than ever suffered in any battle during the war.

Beauregard is said to command the rebel troops in North Carolina.

The rebel ram from Kingston came down the Neuse river within four miles of Newbern, and there stuck fast. There is but a few feet of water, and evidently she will never again be serviceable. The river is falling, and is in some places unnavigable.

A rebel brigade, under Corse, 2,000 strong, is between Newbern and Kingston. Maj. Gen. Peck has been relieved of the command of the forces in North Carolina, and succeeded by Brig. Gen. J. N. Palmer. Deserters report that twelve regiments of the force which took Plymouth have been sent to Kingston, and an attack on Newbern is expected at an early day. The rebel ram now at Plymouth is leaking badly. She is held up by two tug boats.

A rebel officer has been captured on the Potomac. He says the general belief in Richmond is that Lee's entire army at present numbers about 50,000 men, and Longstreet, who was in Richmond when he left, had over 12,000. He states, that should Richmond be besieged, it could not hold out one month.

The Washington *Republican* says it begins to be feared in high military quarters, that Lee is endeavoring to escape from the Rapidan to the works in the neighborhood of Richmond.

Deserters from the enemy all agree that Lee is making extensive preparations to meet Grant. The people also profess to believe that Richmond is being evacuated.

A letter from Admiral Porter, of April 17th, states that the expedition he recently sent up Washita river as far as Monroe, captured 2,000 bales of cotton, brought away 800 negroes, and destroyed much rebel property. The expedition was under Commodore Foster.

Washington specials say there is no truth in the rumor that General Banks is to be relieved. A New Orleans letter of the 26th ult., confirms the statement that Banks has fallen back to Alexandria, in consequence of the lessening waters in the Red River. All the gunboats and transports, except the Fastport, came down before the fall. Six gunboats, which went up the Black and Washita rivers to Monroe, returned with two thousand nine hundred bales of cotton, and nine hundred contrabands, besides convoying down the steamer Ruby, with four hundred and eighty more contrabands.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT

Address to the Women of America.

HOME PRODUCTS TO BE ENCOURAGED.

We stated the fact yesterday that "the loyal women of Washington, willing to pledge themselves to purchase no more imported goods," had held a meeting and perfected an organization. We find in the *Chronicle* of the 3d the proceedings; and, confident that we can devote the space to no better purpose, we give them at length, with the sincere hope they will awaken a response wherever they are read.

The meeting was composed of the wives of members of the Cabinet, and of Senators and Representatives, of well known authoresses, women of fashion, mothers who had lost their sons, and wives who had lost their husbands. There was an earnestness and a unison of feeling in this great meeting, which have never been exceeded in this land.

At the request of the ladies, the Rev. Dr. McMurdy was asked to preside. He invoked the divine blessing in an earnest and impressive prayer.

Miss Lizzie M. Baker was made secretary of the meeting, and its objects briefly stated.

Mrs. Senator Lane then moved the appointment of a committee of seven to prepare an address to the women of America, and report a constitution for the proposed organization, which was unanimously adopted. The President appointed Mrs. Senator Lane, of Indiana; Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, New York; Mrs. Senator Wilson, Massachusetts; Mrs. Loan, of Missouri; Mrs. Pike, of Maine; Mrs. S. A. Douglas; Mrs. Ingersoll, of the District.

Mrs. Spaulding, of Ohio, moved the appointment of a committee of five to nominate officers for the society. Adopted. Mrs. Spaulding, of Ohio: Mrs. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Mrs. Hughes, of Indiana; Mrs. Choate, of the District, and Mrs. Morris, of the Navy, were appointed.

The committee on the constitution reported the following:

Articles of Association.

ARTICLE I.—OF THE NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1. The name of this association shall be the Ladies' National Covenant.

SEC. 2. The object shall be to unite the women of the country in the earnest resolution to purchase no imported articles of apparel where American can possibly be substituted, during the continuance of the war.

ARTICLE II.—OF THE OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the National Covenant shall be a president, vice president, corresponding and recording secretaries, and an advisory and organizing committee of two from each State and Territory within Federal lines.

SEC. 2. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Covenant, and at the meetings of the executive committee. She shall provide for all vacancies in the offices.

SEC. 3. The vice president, in the absence or death of the president, shall act in her place. She shall be a member of the executive committee, and shall assist the president in her duties at her request.

SEC. 4. The corresponding secretaries shall enlist the press in behalf of the object of the Covenant, and correspond with ladies and societies in various parts of the country, in promotion of the purposes of the organization.

The number of corresponding secretaries shall be ten, which number may be augmented at the pleasure of the executive committee.

SEC. 5. The recording secretaries shall preserve an official record of the names and places of residence pledged to the Covenant, and perform such other duties as are implied in the nature of their office.

The number of recording secretaries shall be two, and this number may be increased at the pleasure of the President.

SEC. 6. The advisory and organizing committee shall consist of two from each State and Territory within the Federal lines, which number may be indefinitely increased, by the two members from the State or Territory, by appointments, at their pleasure, of persons within said State or Territory, for the purposes of this association. In the said State or Territory. This organizing committee shall report monthly, as far as practicable, to the President of the National Covenant, the number of persons pledged, in their respective States, to the Covenant, and make such suggestions as they may deem expedient to perfect the success of this society.

SEC. 7. The executive committee shall consist of the president, vice president, and corresponding secretaries. The committee so named shall transact all business necessary to the purposes of the league. Said committee shall meet at their pleasure, and adopt any by-laws for their government not inconsistent with the object of the National Covenant.

SEC. 8. The time and place of the meetings of the National Covenant shall be determined by the president, with the advice and consent of the executive committee.

ART. III.—OF THE PLEDGE OR COVENANT.

The pledge or covenant shall be as follows: *"For three years, or for the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and the country, to purchase no imported article of apparel."*

On motion of Mrs. Loan, the constitution was adopted.

On motion of Mrs. Nininger, of Oregon, the address was unanimously adopted, and its universal publication asked.

The committee on nominations made their report, which, on motion of Mrs. Hatch, of Washington, D. C., was unanimously adopted, and the officers elected as follows:

Officers.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—Mrs. Gen. Jas. Taylor.
Vice President—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas.
Recording Secretaries—Miss Rebecca Gilliss, Miss Virginia Smith.
Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. M. Morris, Mrs. B. B. French, Mrs. S. Bowers, Mrs. H. C. Ingersoll, Mrs. Z. Robbins, Mrs. Prof. Henry, Mrs. Crittenden, Mrs. Capt. Kidden, Miss Williams, Miss Matilda Bates.

Address to the Women of America.

In the capital of our country we have this day organized a central society for the suppression of extravagance, the diminution of foreign imports, and the practice of economy in all our social relations. To this society we have given the name of "The Ladies' National Covenant." Its object is a good and generous one, which should inspire a spirit of patriotism worthy of of women who are the glory of a great nation. For this society we have an example and precedent, at once august and encouraging.

In 1770 the women of Massachusetts, actuated by the same impulse that inspires us, assembled in the city of Boston, as we have met here, and resolved to serve the country by an effort of self-sacrifice far greater than we are called upon to make.

On the 9th of February three hundred matrons, each the mistress of a household, met as we do now, and signed a pledge to abstain from the use of tea, the greatest luxury of the time. One of all the social gatherings of women for which our New England ancestors were so famous. Three days after, twice that number of blooming young girls met in the same place and signed like pledges; from that brave assemblage of women and maidens, no traitor lips sprang up that produced an effect upon the mother country almost equal to that created by the success of our revolutionary armies. During all the terrors of the war, these noble women held firmly to their pledges, and by their earnestness awoke the sympathy and co-operation of every sister colony in the land. The spirit thus aroused extended itself to imported goods of all kinds, and every hearthstone was turned into an independent manufactory. Thus it was that the flax wheel, the hatchel, and the hand-loom became sublime instruments of freedom in the hands of American women. The house mothers of seventy six not only kept their pledge of non-importation, but with their own hands converted from the rude material the garments which clothed themselves, their husbands and children. The pledge which they took, and kept so faithfully, evoked not only great self-sacrifice, but hard, hard toil, such as the women of the present day scarcely dream of. Had they not endured and labored while their husbands fought, we should have had no mighty Union to pray and struggle for now.

We, the women of '64 have the same object to attain and the same duties to perform which were so nobly accomplished by the women of '76. Shall we not follow their example, and take up, cheerfully, the lesser burdens that the welfare of our country demands? They gave up the comforts of life without a murmur; can we refuse when a sacrifice of feminine vanity is alone required? Can we hesitate to yield up luxuries that are so unbecoming when the very earth trembles under our feet from the tread of armed men going down to battle, and almost every hill throughout the land shelters some mother lamenting the son who has fallen gloriously with his face to the foe, or a widow whose husband lies buried so deeply among the masses of slain heroes, that she will never learn where to seek for his grave?

When the wife of a great prince, whose husband was absent at the siege of Troy, was urged by her friends to put on her royal robes and be cheerful, she answered: "My husband is under the walls of Troy; shall I adorn my hair while he wears a helmet? Shall I dress in new robes while he carries arms? No! my raiment shall be like his hard labors, and in sadness will I pass the time of this mournful war."

Patriotism is beautiful in all eyes, and was shared alike by the lady of classic story and the matron of the Revolution, clad in her homespun dress and steadily performing more than household duties. Compare the spirit of those women with the reckless extravagance which has marked the duration of this terrible struggle for the Union, and the contrast is forced humiliating. Still the women of America are not unworthy of their ancestors. Thoughtless they may be, and luxuriously extravagant from long habits of prosperity, but cruel and unjust never! Appeal to their reason and gentle feelings, and the women of this day will prove themselves capable of as noble deeds as ever marked the struggles of the Revolution. Convince them of the evils their thoughtlessness is producing, and the remedy is certain.

It has not yet been sufficiently impressed upon them that the encouragement of extravagant importations is injurious to the public good. To impress this vital truth upon the women of the Union, we have entered into this solemn covenant, not only lauding ourselves to a general system of economy in our persons, but holding it as a duty to impress upon others how unwomanly it is to make outward display a paramount subject of thought, when the nation is in the throes of a rebellion, such as the world never saw. Gathered here in the centre of the nation, a handful of women, intent on a single object, anxious only for the good of the country, we appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of our sister women throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let it be well understood, that every ounce of gold that goes from the country detracts from the pay of the soldier who is fighting for our salvation, and diminishes the wages of our sister women, who toil for their bread, into a miserable pittance that scarcely suffices to keep them from starvation. The precious metal that flows from this country to Europe for the luxuries we do not need increases the price of gold here, depreciates the value of our national currency, and helps to sweep the necessaries of life beyond the reach of the working man.

It is a painful truth, for which we shall yet learn to blush that the importations of the most expensive goods manufactured in Europe have been far greater during the war than at any time in the history of our country. The importations last week at the New York custom house alone amounted to five million dollars; and all that week—which will yet find its ignoble record in history—the streets of Washington were blocked up with weary soldiers, marching through mud, rain or dust down to the Army of the Potomac, which now lies with bated courage waiting for the carnival of death which is almost flinging its crimson shadow over us.

For the good of our country and the honor of our sex, let us redeem ourselves from this reproach of wanton extravagance. Let us prove by cheerful retrenchment, that the women of the country are not so wedded to luxurious self-indulgence that they cannot fill a glorious page in the history of this war and yet retain all that is retiring and beautiful in womanhood. In all humane works they have proved themselves charitable, kind and munificent. Let these comprehend that self-abnegation will accomplish more than would charity, and they will not be less earnest to sacrifice than they have been to act.

It must not be said of us that we have been willing to give up our husbands, sons, and brothers to fight and die for the Union, and yet refuse to renounce our laces, silks, velvets and diamonds. That thought would cover us with shame before the nations of the earth. No; our women of the Union only lack knowledge or the means by which they can prove themselves true helpmates of the heroes who are fighting our battles,

Impress it upon them that in discouraging excessive importations and adopting goods manufactured at home they keep gold in the country, reduce the rates of exchange, and establish confidence in the Government, and they will prove how far patriotism can rise above feminine vanity in the hearts of American women.

In order to invoke this spirit of self-sacrifice, it was important that the great object of the covenant we have made should be broadly circulated and thoroughly understood. It discourages profligate expenditures of any kind, recommends the use of domestic fabrics wherever they can be substituted for those of foreign make, and advise simplicity of attire, both as a matter of policy and good taste. It asks the great sisterhood of American women to aid in this reform before it is too late. Thank God! science has given us the means of reaching thousands of women in a single hour. While we make this covenant, the thought that thrills our hearts may tremble in fire along the telegraph, and awake kindred aspirations throughout the entire land. By every means of communication in our power, let us urge the necessity of prompt action. In every town and village throughout the Union, some woman who loves her country is implored to establish an auxiliary society and forward the names of the ladies invited to act for the State in which her duty lies. We ask simultaneous action, earnest work, and generous self-sacrifice at the hands of our sister woman. With their ardent help, a work will be accomplished, so important in its results, that the woman who shares it may, hereafter, leave the emblem of our object as the richest jewel that she can leave to posterity.

Advisory and Organizing.

STATE COMMITTEES.

MAINE—Mrs. Vice President Hamlin, Bangor; Mrs. Senator Lott M. Morrill, Augusta; Mrs. Representative Sweat, Portland; Mrs. Representative Pike, Calais; Mrs. Representative Blaine, Augusta; Mrs. John A. Rice, Foxcroft.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. Senator Hale, Dover; Mrs. Senator Clark, Manchester; Mrs. Representative Rollins, Concord.

VERMONT—Mrs. Senator Foote, Rutland; Mrs. Representative Baxter, Derby Line; Mrs. Representative Woodbridge, Vergennes; Mrs. Representative Morrill, Stafford.

MASSACHUSETTS—Mrs. Senator Wilson, Natick; Mrs. Major General Butler, Lowell; Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Boston; Mrs. Representative Eliot, New Bedford; Mrs. General Lander, Lynn; Mrs. Representative Ames, North Easton; Mrs. Alley, Lynn.

RHODE ISLAND—Mrs. Representative Jenckes, Providence.

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Sentor Dixon, Hartford; Mrs. Senator Foster, Norwich; Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Hartford; Mrs. Representative English, New Haven.

NEW YORK—Mrs. ex-President Fillmore, Buffalo; Mrs. Senator Harris, Albany; Mrs. Senator Morgan, New York city; Mrs. Governor Seymour, Albany; Mrs. Anna S. Stephens, New York city; Mrs. Representative Stebbins, New York city; Mrs. General McClellan, New York city; Mrs. General Fremont, New York city.

NEW JERSEY.—Mrs. Senator Ten Eyck, Mt. Holly; Mrs. Senator Wright, Newark.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mrs. Senator Buckalew, Bloomsburg; Mrs. J. W. Forney, Philadelphia; Mrs. Bishop Potter, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. Hale, Philadelphia; Mrs. Judge Kelley, Philadelphia; Mrs. Senator Cowan, Greensburg; Mrs. Representative Moorhead, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Blair, Erie; Mrs. Broomall, Media.

DELAWARE.—Mrs. Representative Smithers, Dover.

MARYLAND.—Mrs. Senator Johnson, Baltimore; Mrs. Representative Davis, Baltimore; Mrs. Representative Thomas, Franksville.

VIRGINIA.—Mrs. Judge Underwood, Alexandria.

OHIO.—Mrs. Senator Wade, Jefferson; Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mansfield; Mrs. Governor Brough, Columbus; Mrs. Judge Storer, Cincinnati; Mrs. Platt, Cincinnati; Mrs. Representative Cox, Columbus; Mrs. Representative Garfield, Hiram; Mrs. Representative Schenck, Dayton; Mrs. Bishop McIlvaine, Cincinnati; Mrs. Representive Spalding, Cleveland.

KENTUCKY.—Mrs. Governor Bramlette, Frankfort; Mrs. Joshua Bell, Danville; Mrs. Senator Davis, Paris; Mrs. Representative Smith, Covington; Mrs. Representative Yeaman, Qwensboro.

INDIANA.—Mrs. Senator Lane, Crawfordsville; Mrs. Senator Hendricks, Indianapolis; Mrs. General Morton, Indianapolis; Mrs. McKee Dunn, Madison; Mrs. Representative Orth, Lafayette; Mrs. Judge McCullough, Fort Wayne.

ILLINOIS—Mrs. Senator Trumbull, Chicago; Mrs. General Yates, Springfield; Mrs. General Grant, Galena; Mrs. Representative Arnold, Chicago; Mrs. Representative Washburne, Galena; Mrs. Representative Stuart, Springfield.

MISSOURI—Mrs. Senator Brown, St. Louis; Mrs. Representative Blow, St. Louis; Mrs. Representative Knox, St. Louis; Mrs. Representative Boyd, Springfield; Mrs. Judge Wells, Jefferson City.

MICHIGAN—Mrs. Senator Chandler, Detroit; Mrs. Senator Howard, Detroit; Mrs. Representative Kellogg, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Representative Baldwin, Pontiac.

IOWA—Mrs. Senator Harlan, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. Senator Grimes, Burlington; Mrs. Representative Kasson, Des Moines; Mrs. Judge Miller, Keokuk.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. Senator Doolittle, Racine; Mrs. Senator Howe, Green Bay; Mrs. Governor Lewis, Madison.

CALIFORNIA—Mrs. Senator McDougall, San Francisco; Mrs. Senator Conness, Sacramento; Mrs. ex-Senator Latham, San Francisco,

MINNESOTA—Mrs. Senator, Ramsey, St. Paul: Mrs. Senator Wilkinson, Malkalo; Mrs. Representative Donnelly, Minneapolis; Mrs. Representative Windom, Winona.

OREGON—Mrs. Senator Nesmith, Salem; Mrs. Senator Harding, Salem.

KANSAS.—Mrs. Senator Lane, Lawrence; Mrs. General Kearney; Leavenworth, Mrs. Armstrong.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Mrs. Senator Willey, Morgantown; Mrs. Representative Brown, Kingswood.

NEBRASKA.—Mrs. Representative Daily, Peru.

COLORADO.—Mrs. Governor Evans, Denver; Mrs. General Slough, Denver; Mrs. Representative Bennett, Denver.

DAKOTAH.—Mrs. Representative Jayne.

IDAHO.—Mrs. Representative Wallace.

On motion of Mrs. Stephens, it was resolved that the badge of the National Covenant shall be a black bee, with wings enamelled, according to nature, worn with a tri-color ribbon, a little in front of the left shoulder.

On motion of Mrs. Ingersoll, it was

Resolved, That while, as the wives and daughters and women of America, we are ready and determined to practice self-denial for the benefit of the country and our sex, we earnestly request the men of America also to abstain from the use of imported articles, especially wines, liquors and cigars.

On motion of Mrs. Morris; it was.

Resolved, That the women in the nation, sympathising with the great object of this society, be and are hereby invited to copy the covenant, record their own names thereto, and, obtaining as many signatures as possible, forward the number (not the names) so obtained to the committee of their State.

On motion of Mrs. Senator Wilson, it was

Resolved, That the recording secretaries and Mrs. Ingersoll be and are hereby appointed a committee to request the publication of the proceedings of this meeting in the various papers of the city, and to furnish reports for the reporters of the distant papers represented at Washington

On motion of Mrs. Baker, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That, when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet at a mass meeting, to be held in the Presbyterian church (Dr. Sunderland's), on Monday night next, at 7½ o'clock, and that the president, vice president and recording secretaries be a committee of direction of said meeting.

On motion of Mrs. Brown, of Washington, the thanks of the Association were returned to the trustees for the use of the church.

On motion of Mrs. Pike, of Maine, the thanks of the association were tendered Mrs. Stephens, for the patriotic and classical address which she had prepared for the occasion.

On motion of Mrs. Butler, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Dr. McMurdy, for his able services as presiding officer.

At the instance of Dr. Sunderland, who had made several interesting speeches, the meeting delayed adjournment till photographed, when, on motion, the meeting adjourned, after a number signed the pledge contained in the constitution.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 18th inst., free of all taxes. JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cash.
my4:ow

MECHANICS' BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of Government tax. G. D. MCGREW Cash.
my4:cyt

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States excise tax will be paid by the Bank.
my4:ow H. M. MURRAY, Cash.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst. The United States Excise Tax will be paid by the Bank JOHN HARPER. Cash.
my4:cw:d&w

ALLEGHENY BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.
my4:ow J. W. COOK, Cash.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has THIS DAY declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable to the stockholders on or after the 13th inst. F. M. GORDON, Secretary.
my4:ow

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*Additional Local on First Page.*]

Presbyterian Intelligence.

The Presbytery of Ohio met on the 26th ult., in the Centre Church, in which the lamented Dr. Brown lately officiated as pastor. During the session, Rev. F. J. Collier was ordained pastor of the congregation. Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., who presided at the ordination services, preached the sermon, and it was a powerful, lucid and solemn exhibition of truth. Mr. J. J. Beacom, who has received a call from the congregation of Mingo, was also ordained; and H. C. Fouke, of the graduating class of the Western Theological Seminary, received a call from the churches of Forest Grove and Montours. The installation of J. J. Beacom, to take place at the church of Mingo, Friday, May 27th, S. G. Dunlap to preach the sermon, R. M'Pherson to deliver the charge to the pastor, and J. W. Hazlett to the congregation. The ordination and installation of H. C. Fouke to take place at Forest Grove the third Tuesday of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. S. C. Jennings, D.D., to preside; J. Y. McCartney to preach the sermon; R. McPherson to deliver the charge to the pastor, and C. G. Braddock to the congregation. The pastoral relation of the Rev. J. Y. McCartney and the churches of Mt. Washington and Temperanceville was dissolved at the request of the pastor and consent of the congregation. The churches of Mt. Washington, Temperanceville and Fairview to supply themselves the 1st Sabbath of May. Wm. Davis and D. J. Bridge were licensed to preach the Gospel as probationers for the holy ministry. The Presbytery of Redstone held its stated Spring meeting in Elizabeth, April 26th, 1864. Rev. J. M'Clintock was elected Moderator, and Rev. W. L. Boyd, Temporary Clerk. Mr. J. L. Sample was ordained and installed pastor of the church of Round Hill. Dr. Samuel Wilson presided, proposed the constitutional questions, made the ordaining prayer, and charged the pastor; Rev. J. R. Hughes preached the sermon, and Rev. W. Hughes charged the people. Rev. O. H. Miller was received from the Presbytery of Blairsville. A call from the church of West Newton was received, put into his hands, and accepted. A Committee was appointed to install Mr. Miller, May 9th, at 10 o'clock. Rev. N. H. G. Fife to preach the sermon; Rev. J. R. Hughes to preside, &c., and

First of May—Sabbath Day.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

How breaks the morn; how sweetly sing
The feathered choristers of Spring;
All nature hails the first of May,
Made lovelier by the Sabbath day.
Floating upon the ambient air,
Mute, though sublime, the voice of prayer
Thrills through the soul, while from on high,
Angels join in the minstrelsy,
And heaven and earth unite to pay
Their homage to this holy day.
The bounding heart, in grateful glee,
Exults in nature's jubilee.
Pours forth its melting strains of love
On all around, and all above,
And in one tender, fond embrace,
Boundless and infinite as space,
Clasps *all* creation, while it sings,
"Hosanna to the King of Kings."

How deep, how eloquent, how pure,
How solemn, sacred, and how sure,
These lessons which the seasons give
To all who *dying*, hope to *live*.
Spring shall return—the flowers again
Shall decorate the verdant plain;
Her brow shall wear its violet wreath,
The breeze shall sweeten with her breath,
And every brook and rill the while,
Shall sparkle in her sunlit smile;
And when again those charms are reft
And not a bud or blossom left;
When summer, with her scorching beams,
Blights every germ, exhausts her streams;
When autumn, with its yellow leaf,
Shadows the brightest brow with grief;
When winter, in his icy arms,
Shall rifle her of all her charms;
Yet, springing from this death embrace,
Radient and redolent with grace,
With all her former tints renew'd,
Again she shines, redeem'd, renewed.

Man knows no *second* spring on earth!
He blooms, he dies; his *second* birth
Is in celestial climes—there, there alone,
Unfading and eternal joys are known.
Philadelphia Gazette.

Literary and Scientific.

It is an old law, says a recent London letter, that the accumulation of positive electricity at one end of a bar is attended by the accumulation of the negative at the other. Whilst the English public is agitated by the great freedom taken by the independent thinkers of the Broad Church with the Church and its articles, there is a work of quite an opposite character going on under the very wide wings of that Church. Yesterday a gentleman, in the absence of his daughter (aged 17), opened a curiously shaped envelop directed to her, and in its finds a printed paper headed, "Association for Intercessory Prayer. Monthly Paper. April, 1864." Then follows, "The prayers of the Associates are desired for the subjoined cases." Then come eleven numbered headings, as "1. Conversion from sin in general. Some young people in a country town; J. E. G.; a young man who has led an evil life; a professedly religious woman," etc. No. II. is "Conversion from the seven deadly sins. a. Another unloving sister, etc. b. Pride. R." Presently "b. Lust. Three couples living in pretended wedlock after divorce; one seeking divorce with the same intention; one tempted to relapse into incest; R. A.; J. C." After the seven deadly sins, No. III. appears, being "Conversion from unbelief, heresy, and schism," in which, among other cases, "the clergy of a great town parish," and "a Quaker family," are to be interceded for. No. IV. includes "a lady tempted to act as a spiritual medium; another similar case." At the foot of the paper are notes indicating an extended association, with printing-rooms, and plans for obtaining money. As far as I have been able to observe, every denomination in passing to America has "suffered a sea change" into something that would at least be "strange" to the Old World headquarters. I am satisfied that Cardinal Wiseman in a Roman Catholic Church would fancy that he had got into only a High Episcopal affair, and that Dr. Pusey would regard Dr. Tyng's as a dissenter's chapel. The High Church party here had already gone pretty far; but on Good Friday last another step was taken at St. Alban's, Holborn (*see* Illustrated Times), by the revival of the ancient office in commemoration of the Three Hours on the Cross. After the Litany, some general remarks on the whole subject were made. Then the First Word from the Cross was chanted by the choir. This Word was then taken as a text for a short address or meditation. Then the congregation knelt for a short space, in meditation on the points put forth by the preacher, whilst the organ played "soft music." Then a hymn on the Passion was sung. The same order with each Word from the Cross was followed, and an exhortation closed the service. Some other churches held a similar service, I am informed. The candles are now largely used in these "Anglican" churches; and Sir George Bowyer, with his pale, nervous, scholarly air, sits behind Lord Palmerston in Westminster Hall, fully expecting, ere he dies, to hear Grand Mass in the grand old Abbey over the way. However this may be, the High Church party must be credited with preserving the greater part of what is beautiful and tender in the old religious music and architecture. The spirit, if not always fed substantially, is refreshed by the blend harmonies of music and "storied windows, richly dight," making a kind of eye-music.

"There! within the holy walls,
Look up and unto thee
The stones shall smoothly speak,
In voices low and meek,
As murmurs of the sea;
Everlastingly and deep,
To thy inmost soul they creep,
Beguiling thee in tears to weep
For thy sin and for thy sorrow,
Making holier the morrow,
And teaching thee in stones to find
Purity and peace of mind."

Dr. D. J. Macgowan, on his return to New York, a few months since, after an absence of twenty-one years in China and Japan, formed a plan for a scientific, commercial, industrial, and diplomatic mission to several important but unexplored countries in Asia, to be sent by the Government of the United States by established routes of travel, thus avoiding the expense of dispatching a national vessel. The Legislature of Rhode Island and Massachusetts House of Representatives have passed resolutions recommending the project to Congress, thus concurring with the New York Chamber of Commerce, and Historical, Ethnological, Geographical, and State Agricultural Societies. The Boston Board of Trade are in favor of embracing Madagascar in the sphere of the expedition. Valuable plants might probably be found in some of those countries, which could be introduced into our own with great advantage. Dr. Macgowan, who has made observations and inquiries on many subjects, believes that sorghum might have been ere now cultivated extensively in the United States, if the mode of culture had been imported with the seed.

Ostre-culture is a term adopted to denote the artificial propagation of oysters, a practice now becoming universal along the whole coast of France as well as that of the United States. The island of Re, situated about sixty miles from La Rochelle, contains about eighteen thousand inhabitants. They had no means of subsistence but agriculture, until one Hyacinthe Boeuf applied to government for a small part of the coast for the reproduction of oysters. In 1853 he made an inclosure with fagots, and was about to send to Britany for oysters, when, to his surprise, he found the fagots covered with the spawn of oysters, carried there by submarine currents. From this time his example was followed all along the coast, till soon two hundred bovels were exchanged for a large and flourishing town. At low water the whole coast appears divided into squares, with paths between them. The number of oysters on a square foot of surface is about one hundred.

A pneumatic, underground tube for the transmission of the mails has been laid from the Euston station of the London and Northwestern Railroad Company to the district postoffice in Eversholt street. Its length is 600 yards. On the 20th of February, 1863, the postoffice authorities discontinued their street conveyance, and intrusted the company with the transmission of the mails. The service of that district has been since entirely performed by the company. Thirty trains per day (Sundays excepted) have been dispatched with perfect regularity, and upward of 4,000 trains have been sent. The transmission occupies seventy seconds. It costs about $5 per day. The transmission is made by exhaustion of the air in the tube at one end, and at the same time admitting it at the other. It is proposed to carry passengers in the same way at the rate of 240 miles an hour.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company Directors have completed a contract with Glass, Elliot & Co., of London, England, to manufacture the improved cable, unanimously recommended by the Scientific Committee, and arrangements have been made to lay the same in the summer of 1865. The conductor of this consists of a copper strand of seven wires (six laid around one), each wire ganging 0.144 of an inch, and the center strand 0.144 of an inch, and weighing 300 lbs. per nautical mile, embedded for solidity in Chatterton's compound. The conductor of the old cable of 1858 consisted of six wires laid around one, being about half the gange of the new one, and weighing only 107 lbs. to the nautical mile. The insulator of the new cable is to consist of gutta percha, in four layers, between each of which is to be a thin layer of Chatterton's compound, making the diameter of the core 0.446 of an inch, weighing 400 lbs. per nautical mile. The insulator of the old cable was formed of three layers and weighed 261 lbs. per nautical mile. The external protection of the new cable is in two parts; first, the core is surrounded by a padding of soft jute yarn, saturated with a preservative mixture; next this padding is the protective covering, which consists of ten solid wires of the gauge of 0.095 of an inch, drawn from homogeneous iron, each wire being surrounded separately with five strands of Manilla yarn. The whole of the ten strands thus formed of the hemp and iron are to be laid spirally round the padded core. The external protection of the old cable consisted of 18 strands of charcoal iron wire (each strand composed of seven small wires) laid spirally round the core, which latter was previously padded with hemp saturated with tar mixture. Each strand was of No. 14 gauge, and entirely unprotected from the action of the sea water. The weight of the new cable is to be 35¾ cwt. per mile, while that of the old one was 20 cwt. The breaking strain of the new cable is to be equal to 4.64 times its own vertical weight in the deepest water (2,400 fathoms), while that of the old cable was only 2.05 times the strength requisite for the deepest water.

The influence of the magnetic power of the sun, it is thought, may be a potent cause to render comets visible as they approach the great central luminary. The sun affects the magnetic needle, and its period is closely connected with the period of the solar spots. It is also known that the auroras influence the magnetic needle, and that they are subject to the same law of periodicity as the solar spots, and thus seem connected with solar influence. The effect of the auroras is evidently light-producing.

It is stated in a letter from Paris that the French are applying to their iron-plated ships the brousing process which they find so successful in their street lamp-posts. The plates are first painted (?), so as to prevent any galvanic action between the copper and the iron, then rubbed with black lead, and finally plunged into the bath; there they remain till the copper is deposited to the thickness of one-tenth of an inch.

It has been found, while firing at the running-man target, at Wimbledon, England, which is scarlet on one side and gray on the other, that the scarlet dazzles the eye, and is hence the most difficult to hit, from leaving a red streak behind it which unsettles the aim. The gray side was struck seventy-four times and the red forty-two times. It is a curious fact, too, that men with gray eyes shoot better than those with other colors.

PROPOSALS.

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be opened daily at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, 291 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 12 m., for Beef Cattle, to be delivered in that city.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply, and the weight and character of the cattle; also the shortest time in which they can be delivered.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

The cattle will be subject to a rigid inspection before being received.

Payment to be made in such funds as are on hand at the time; one fourth of the amount due on the delivery to be retained until the final completion of the contract.

A. L. CARLTON,
ap25:10t Captain and C. S. U. S.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:

One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear.)

The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) shingles, or more.

Samples of the shingles proposed for will be required of each bidder.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
ap26:11t Depot of Washington, D. C.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quatinties stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

C. W. RATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:7w-1t-a-w

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penna., Thursday, May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penna., Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, (Bloomfield,) Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.
ap29:till June 23.

CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

No. 10 St. Clair street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN cities, a large and well selected stock of goods, designed for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following goods: FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FANCY ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN COATINGS and CASSIMERES of almost every shade, style and color, all of which I will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable manner by experienced workmen at short notice and reasonable terms. Also, a large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as are usually kept in first-class furnishing stores. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

W. H. McGEE,
ap19:6m No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

no9-1y 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.

J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,

No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street.
de10

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supportods, Beadsteed Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, a designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the

UNITED STATES.

By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the

Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

MOORHEAD ARTILLERY.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEP'T.,
HARRISBURG, April 29th, 1864.

COL. JOHN P. GLASS, PITTSBURGH:

Colonel—I am directed by Governor Curtin to inform you that you are authorized to recruit a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, agreeable to communication or order of the War Department of the 20th inst. from Col. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General, and attested as official by THOS. M. VINCENT, Ass't Adj. Gen. Very respectfully, &c.,

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Under the above authority the undersigned will proceed at once to organize a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY. Persons enlisting in this Regiment can assign themselves to the Subdistrict of their own choice, and such Sub-Districts will get credit therefor, thus GUARANTEEING TO MEN the

Highest Bounties,

AND AFFORDING SUB-DISTRICTS THE GREATEST FACILITIES FOR FILLING THEIR QUOTAS SATISFACTORILY.

To each Company there will be 1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants, and 147 non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

No such opportunity may again offer to men desiring to serve their country in this favorite arm of the service. Applications from any part of Pennsylvania for authority to recruit men may be addressed to me at Harrisburg or Pittsburgh, but as the time is limited, such application must be made without delay.

JOHN P. GLASS, Colonel Commanding.

Recruiting Office, No. 65 FIFTH street, one door from Dispatch Building.
my27

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order.
se7-1

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States or notes of National banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from that date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), One Thousand Dollars, (1,000), Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or tempory investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original, of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.
ap30:d&w2w

SAW MILLS.

McCLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield.
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,

MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,

BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER,
MANCHESTER, PA.

Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c.
se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand.
se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours.
fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season.
oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style.
no24:6m

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

And And And

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS.

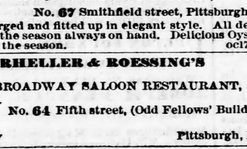
CABINET ORGANS

NEW LOT.

AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap23 81 Wood street.

REMOVAL.

BRADBURY  BRADBURY

We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 19 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoneums. Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 19 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly.
ap30

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly.
ap1

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
April 14, 1864.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the extension of charter, approved January 6th, 1864.

JOHN H. STEWART, Cashier.
ap16:td

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared: fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh.
ap13-1f

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished

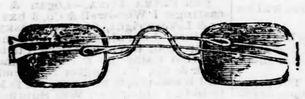
TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room.
mh26

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS.

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

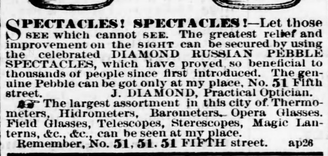
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

54 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street.
ap26

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

Ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.
se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
se29:1y

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common sets extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 234 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House.
fe22

FIVE PER CENT.

10-40 U. S. BONDS.

Principal and Interest payable in Coin.

Free from State and Municipal Taxation.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh,

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

This Bank is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the above named BONDS, payable in forty, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years.

Subscribers will be furnished with Bonds with STAMPED COUPONS, from date of subscription, or they will be delivered with FULL COUPONS from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin, or currency with fifty per cent. premium.

Banks and Bankers, at all points, are requested to act as sub-agents, at one-eighth of one per cent. commission.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON,
ap29:1w Cashier.

(Chronicle copy one week.)

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL
se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris.

Date of Diploma, 1828.

Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialties attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young.
ap30

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 252 North Front street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas, and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense in cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe21wd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 77, December Term, A. D. 1863. In Divorce. MARY McHENRY, by her next friend vs. JAMES McHENRY.

To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why her prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864-m-t-1-s-w

DRY GOODS.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

SOFT FINISH JACONETTES;
NAINSOOK AND MULL MUSLINS;
WHITE SWISS AND TARLTONS;
BIRD EYE LINENS;
WHITE AND BUFF POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS;
JACONETTE EDGINGS;
do. INSERTINGS;
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS;
do INSERTINGS;
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS;
SHAWLS AND SACQUES;

A very large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

JUST OPENED, AT

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
my 3

NEW SILKS, NEW DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, CIRCULARS,

SACQUES, BASQUINES

JACKETS, &c.,

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 MARKET STREET,

Are offering the newest styles in these at very low prices.
my2

SILKS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

and

DRESS GOODS,

NEW AND CHEAP,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

ap29

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,
se23 PITTSBURGH.

SECOND ARRIVAL

OF

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

Embracing the most desirable

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
NOTIONS;
SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and
FANCY GOODS.

Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

ap8

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

White, Brown and Printed

LINEN SHIRTS,

Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In Our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in a superior order.
my3

GLASSWARE.

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,

DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa.
se16-1y

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

SOLICITORS FOR

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY, AND ALL

Military Claims,

OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh8:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	2:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'tn.	11:00 a. m.	6:36 a. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

[REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.]

Par Val	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
BANKS.				
50 Exchange	—	—	68½	May 5
50 Citizens	—	—	61¼	" 5
50 Pittsburgh	—	17	68	" 4
50 Allegheny	—	—	57½	" 5
50 Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
50 Iron City	—	—	63½	" 3
50 M & M	—	—	57	" 4
100 First National	110	—	—	2.75
100 Second National	110	—	—	1.75
100 Third National	110	—	—	1.75
100 First National, Aly	110	—	—	4
50 Manchester Saving	—	51	"	4
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens	—	61		3
42 Western	—	53¾	May	2.50
32 Monongahela	34	33	"	4.00
50 Eureka	50	48	"	
30 Pittsburgh	34	35		
25 Allegheny	—	27¾		1
25 People's	28	28¾		2
50 Penna	45	—		
BRIDGE.				
25 Monongahela	—	27½		
50 St. Clair Street	40	45		5
50 Hand Street	—	50		6
50 Mechanic Street	—	—		
25 Birmingham	—	31½		
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley	—	17		
50 Connellsville	11	12	12½	
50 do (interest)	—	17		
50 Steubenville	13	15	14¾	
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
24 Birmingham	—	—	60	
50 Citizens	—	—	95	
GAS.				
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	88	
25 Allegheny	32	—	28	
25 Birmingham	—	—	31¾	
OIL COMPANIES.				
25 Lnesco	—	27	—	
Ardesco	—	—	—	
10 North American	9	11	—	
BONDS.				
Allegheny County 6's	—	—	81	
do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	
Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	78¾	
do 6's	—	—	95	
Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	
do 5's	—	—	66¾	
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	102	
Connellsville 6's	—	—	87	
Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	

There is a lull in the money market at the present time. Little or no disposition is manifested to operate in stocks or in any speculative interest. Money is abundant and readily obtained at low rates. Some little movement is evinced in our low priced railroad shares. Connellsville keeps looking up, and parties who are large owners of this stock would not part with it under 15—although there are some small lots which could be got at 12½. The opinion is that there will be a big rise in it. Pittsburgh and Steubenville is quiet, yet very expectant. As this road is a short but an important one, and when completed will be the grand connecting link of the great thoroughfare from the West to the East, it is anticipated that the net earnings will be second to none of the best paying roads in the country. Its average earnings may be anticipated at about twenty thousand dollars a mile per annum—a sufficient yield to pay its lessees their proportion, and the balance accruing to the bondholders and the stockholders will soon put its affairs on a sound footing, and finally result in a dividend paying investment. Allegheny Valley is steadily advancing. The last sales were at 17. This is a rise of seven or eight dollars within the few past month.

—The disposition among the New York stock operators is to hold off until after the result of the approaching contest in Virginia is announced. The public do not seem inclined, according to the *Herald*, even with the present comparatively low prices, to invest in stocks, because, with the majority, there seems to be a settled conviction that the Army of the Potomac, under its present sagacious and indomitable leader, will soon make a page of history that will glorify the name of our Northern soldiers. In a few days more we will probably be in possession of the desired information, after which there will be a return of stirring times in the share market. Gold is represented as becoming weak. Speculators in it begin to tremble over the prospect of an early victory by General Grant in Virginia, and, simultaneous with it, no doubt, the success of General Sherman in the Southwest, which two events they, as well as the whole Northern people, anticipate will virtually crush the rebellion and cut down the premium on gold to twenty or thirty per cent. A falling off in the demand for gold for duties has also had the effect of reducing the rate of premium.

Tuesday's New York *Times* has the following interesting article on the paying of the interest on the 5-20's: "There was a refreshing sight for the holders of the Public Debt at the Treasury Office in Wall street yesterday. The holders of the 5-20's were present in force. They were notified fifteen days ago that the gold was ready and waiting to pay their first of May interest; but hundreds of them waited until yesterday before presenting their coupons. This loan constitutes about two-thirds the present funded, gold-bearing stocks of the United States. The May and November interests are the most important of the year. The immediate instalment is $14,250,000 in gold. Large as this sounds, we may add that the Customs Revenue, specifically pledged for the gold interest on the Funded Debt, amounted to over seven millions in the month of April alone, at the port of New-York. The previous accumulation of Gold in the Treasury from the same source was double this sum. For the fiscal year the Customs will more than double the Gold interest upon the entire Funded Debt. This debt, exclusive of the new 10-40 years 5 per cent. Loan, is $768,000,000. The present interest-charge in gold upon this amount is $47,755,000. This will be reduced next year to $46,000,000, by the conversion of the 7-30 per cent. into the 6 per cent. stocks. It will be reduced after the war to $41,000,000, by the reduction of the 5-20 years 6 per cent. into a 5 per cent. stock; it not $10,000,000, by its reduction into a 4 per cent. stock.

The holders of the popular loans felt comfortable yesterday, in receiving their half-yearly income in gold. They do not mean to hold or hoard it, but, converted into currency, it will purchase a much larger amount of the necessaries and luxuries of life than any other class of income. Beside, this way of investing what is called the redundancy of greenbacks, relieves all apprehension of coming to want from the depreciation of the currency, as no other source of income will. As the difference now stands between gold and currency, at six per cent. stock of the United States pays 10¾ per cent.; a 5 per cent. stock, such as the new 10-40 loan now open to subscription at par, pays 9 per cent. Reducing the former to 7½ per cent., and the latter to 6 per cent. by the decline in gold, the result would be more favorable than on three-fourths the Railway and other Stocks and Bonds now dealt in at the Stock Exchange at a premium. Aside, therefore, from motives of public spirit, every one who has a surplus at Bank, or a redundancy of greenbacks in his pocket, will do well to consider his true interest in subscribing for the gold-bearing Stocks of the Government, which during the War make sure of a fixed income in Gold, and which, on the conclusion of the War, will command a premium in Gold over their cost in currency.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week.

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$ 12,953,915	12,957,515	Inc. $9,600
Loans	39,570,367	39,770,433	Inc. 199,893
Specie	4,095,173	3,972,349	Dec. 39,125
Legal Tender	14,028,922	14,325,511	Inc. 296,589
Due from Bks	2,502,465	2,730,540	Inc. 438,070
Due to Banks	6,067,966	6,374,531	Inc. 306,565
Deposits	37,393,257	37,758,896	Inc. 365,599
Circulation	2,251,386	2,241,885	Dec. 11,501

The indications of the above exhibit favor the conclusion that the banks are getting a little over the excitement of the past week or two, and are very generally expanding their leading items. The loan line has been increased about $200,000, the deposits $365,599, and the legal tender notes $296,589. The specie and circulation have fallen off in moderate amounts.

—The following is the comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city:

	April 30.	April 23.	
Loans	$191,157,495	$196,286,723	Dec. $2,129,228
Specie	24,057,443	24,865,093	Dec. 780,680
Circulation	3,826,978	3,679,947	Dec. 52,969
Deposits	161,578,949	161,578,168	Dec. 2,906,753

This statement does not possess any feature calculated either for rejoicing or to cause the least alarm. The loan and discount line has lessened in amount to the extent of $2,129,228, while the deposits have increased $2,680,753. The specie has decreased $780,860, and the circulation has fallen off $52,969.

—A number of the merchants of Chicago refuse to be governed by the action of the Board of Trade in that city in relation to the particular description of currency to be dealt in. They have decided to take all bills that are redeemed at par in New York and Boston, and Pittsburgh bills are current at ¼ discount.

The following National Banks have been established since our last report:

Banks.	Where Established.	Capital.
First National Bank	Westport Conn	$200,000
First National Bank	Somerville, N. Y	100,000
First National Bank	Hudson, N. Y	200,000
First National Bank	Middle'n, Conn	100,000
First National Bank	Washington, Ia	50,000
First National Bank	Woodstown, N. J	50,000
First National Bank	Berlin, Wis	50,000
Nat'l Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	Portsmouth, N. H	150,000
First National Bank	Port Chester, N. Y	100,000
First National Bank	Ash and, Pa	60,000
Brandon Nat'l Bank	Brandon, Vt	100,000
First National Bank	Lansing, Iowa	50,000
Freemen's Nat'l Bank	Augusta, Me	100,000
First National Bank	Salem, Mass	200,000
Boston Nat'l Bank	Roston, Mass	300,000

The amount of the new national bank issues which was in circulation on the 15th ult., was as follows:

Fives	$7,012,200	Above tens	$541,000
Tens	8,307,000		
Total			$15,860,200

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The Shipping List says that for California there is a moderate demand. Among the shipments of the week we notice 127 cases to San Francisco by the Merrimack from this port, and from New York 80 cases.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1864.	1863.
For the week, cases	504	1,236
Since January 1	26,804	18,595
Total	27,308	19,831

Showing an increase, compared with last year of 7,477 cases.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, Ev'g, May 4, 1864.

Since our last report changes have been so numerous and many of the leading articles rule at such unprecedented figures, that we cannot better subserve the interests of our subscribers than by devoting a larger space to this department than heretofore. Articles hitherto unimportant, have, in view of recent Congressional enactments, become as much excited and unsettled as the leading items on the list.

ASHES are scarce and wanted. The market is quite bare of BEESWAX, and early arrivals will command good prices. DYE-STUFFS are without important change. OILS are quiet. PAINTS still tend upward, and as we predicted in our last, manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, have again advanced their prices, and now quote 16 to 17c for Pure and 7½ to 13½c for fancy brands.

The manufacturers of CONCENTRATED LYE have added $1 00 per case to their list of prices.

Glass and Glassware have undergone so many changes during the past week, that manufacturers have revised their entire list, advancevancing the figures from 10 to 25 ₱ cent.

The quotations given below rule as we go to press, but we cannot tell what changes may transpire before our papers are delivered. The range in prices in some cases is caused by the grade of the article, and in others by the quantity ordered by different classes of buyers:

Acid Acetic	$ 31	to	35	₱ lb
" Benzole	65	to	90	oz.
" Citric	1 15	to	1 25	lb.
" Gallic	55	to	65	"
" Tartaric	1 20	to	1 25	"
Allspice	38	to	40	"
Alcohol	2 45	to	2 60	gal.
Aloes Cape	35	to	45	lb.
" Socotrine	1 10	to	1 15	"
Alum	4¼	to	5½	"
Ammonia Aqua	11	to	16	"
" Carbonate	36	to	40	"
Ammonilated Alcohol	50	to	60	"
Antimony Black Pow'd	12	to	20	"
Antimony Regulus	20	to	25	"
Arnica flowers	50	to	55	"
Arrow Root, American	9	to	11	"
" Bermuda	60	to	70	"
Arsenic, powdered	6	to	10	"
Ashes, pearl	11	to	12	"
" pot	8¼	to	9¼	"
Assafœtida	40	to	60	"
Bal-am Copaiba	1 65	to	1 70	"
Bark Cinchona, red	2 00	to	2 50	"
" " pale	80	to	80	"
" " yellow	30	to	40	"
" Slippery Elm	18	to	20	"
Bath Brick	70	to	80	₱ doz.
Bay Rum	2 00	to	2 50	₱ gal.
Beeswax	50	to	55	"
Bismuth Sub Nitrate	5 50	to	6 00	"
Buchu leaves	65	to	90	"
Black Lead, American	3	to	5	"
" German	7	to	10	"
" East India	15	to	18	"
Blue Mass, American	85	to	90	"
" English	1 20	to	1 30	"
Blue Vitriol	20	to	22	"
Borax, Refined	40	to	45	"
Brimstone	5	to	6	"
Calomel, American	1 85	to	1 95	"
" English	2 00	to	2 20	"
Camphor, Refined	1 70	to	1 80	"
Cantharides	2 50	to	2 75	"
Chamomiles, German	85	to	95	"
" Roman	25	to	50	"
Cinnamon	82	to	85	"
Cloves	55	to	58	"
Colocynth	70	to	80	"
Concentrated Lye	9 00	to	10 00	case
Cream Tartar	60	to	75	₱ lb
Creosote	1 75	to	2 00	"
Cubebs	80	to	90	"
Dragons Blood Mass	90	to	1 00	"
" Reeds	2 00	to	2 50	"
Dovers Powder	3 00	to	3 15	"
Emery Eng	12	to	16	"
" Flour	9	to	12	"
Epsom Salts	4¼	to	5	"
Ether Sulphuric	75	to	85	"
Extract Logwood	15	to	16	"
Flowers sulpher	7	to	8	"
Galls Aleppo	90	to	100	"
Glue, No. 1	12	to	15	"
" White	30	to	40	"
Glycerine	69	to	225	"
Gum Arabic, White	60	to	70	"
" " sorts	40	to	50	"
" Copal	75	to	100	"
" Damar	50	to	55	"
" Gamboge	100	to	110	"
" Kino	175	to	200	"
" Myrrh	70	to	80	"
" Shellac	85	to	95	"
" Tragacanth Flake	100	to	125	"
" sorts	60	to	70	"
Hops	40	to	45	"
Iodine Resublimed	6 00	to	6 50	"
Licorice Paste Calabria	35	to	45	"
" " Sicily	25	to	30	"
Mace	1 40	to	1 45	"
Madder	15	to	18	"
Magnesia Calcined	75	to	1 15	"
" Carbonate	35	to	40	"
Manna	1 40	to	2 00	"
Morphia	9 50	to	10 00	"
Moss Iceland	20	to	25	"
" Irish	10	to	15	"
Nitrate Silver	1 70	to	1 75	" oz
Nutmegs	1 55	to	1 60	" lb
Oil Bergamot	6 00	to	7 50	"
" Castor	2 50	to	2 75	gall
" Cloves	4 50	to	4 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 50	to	4 00	"
" Croton	6 00	to	8 00	"
" Lemon	4 00	to	6 00	"
" Lard	1 00	to	1 15	"
" Linseed	1 60	to	1 62	"
" Olive	2 65	to	2 75	"
" " Salad	6 00	to	10 00	doz
" Peppermint	4 50	to	6 00	₱
" Tanners	1 20	to	1 30	gall
" Whale	1 40	to	1 45	"
Opium	15 50	to	16 50	lb
Oss Sepia	35	to	45	"
Pepper Cayenne, African	70	to	80	"
" Black	45	to	50	"
Phosphorus	1 50	to	1 60	"
Plaster Paris	4 00	to	4 50	₱ bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	30	to	35	₱ lb.
" Chlorate, Eng	75	to	80	"
" Iodide	4 75	to	5 00	"
Precipitate, Red	2 10	to	2 20	"
" White	2 40	to	2 50	"
Quicksilver	1 60	to	1 70	"
Quinine	3 40	to	3 50	₱ oz.
Root Gentian	16	to	20	"
" Ginger, E. I	52	to	55	"
" " Jamaica	60	to	65	"
" Ipecac	5 75	to	6 00	"
" Jalap	3 00	to	3 20	"
" Licorice	15	to	20	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	3 50	to	3 75	"
" Sarsaparilla	60	to	70	"
" Senega	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Serpentaria	4 00	to	4 50	"
" Spigelia	2 00	to	2 25	"
" Valerian	25	to	30	₱ lb
Rosin	43 00	to	46 00	₱ bbl
Sal Soda	4	to	5	₱ lb
Saltpetre, refined	15	to	20	"
Seed, Canary	7 00	to	8 00	₱ bush
" Flax	4 50	to	5 00	"
Senna, Alex	25	to	35	₱ lb
" E. I	20	to	30	"
Soda Ash	5½	to	6¾	"
Soda Bi. Carb	9½	to	10¾	"
Soda Caustic	11½	to	12	"
Soap Castile	22	to	29	"
Spts Nitros Ether	45	to	55	"
Spts Turpentine	3 50	to	3 75	gall
Starch	7¾	to	8¾	₱ lb
Terra Japonica	15	to	16	"
Vanilla Beans	20 00	to	25 00	"
Varnish Copal	2 50	to	3 50	"
Varnish Coach	3 75	to	6 50	"
Varnish Damar	3 00	to	6 00	"
Varnish Japan	1 50	to	2 00	"
Whiting Spanish	2½	to	3¼	"
Yellow Ochre Am	1½	to	2½	"
Yellow Ochre French	3½	to	4½	"
Zinc Metallic	15	to	17	"
Zinc Sulphate	7	to	10	"

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 1,370 head this week. Holders are very firm in their views. First quality Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at from 15½@16c; second do at 14@15c; and common at from 12½@13½c ₱ lb. A few choice sold at 16½c ₱ lb; 400 head sold to go to Baltimore at from $6 50@8 50 the 100 lb gross, as to quality.

Cows are firmly held; about 200 head sold at from $70@65 ₱ head, as to quality.

Sheep are firm, and prices are rather better. About 4,000 head sold at from 7@10½c ₱ lb gross for clipped and wool sheep.

Hogs are rather lower; 5,500 head sold at from $11@13 the 100 lbs net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,200 head from Pennsylvania.
270 head from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 200 head this week. The market is firm, and prices of good cows are rather better. Springers are selling at $20@40, and cow and calf at $30@60 ₱ head, as to quality.

Calves—About 40 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 8@9c ₱ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, reaching about 4,000. head. The market is firm, and prices are rather better; clipped sheep are selling at prices ranging from 6½@7½c, and wool do at from 9½@10½c ₱ lb, gross, according to quality. Lambs continue scarce, and sell at from $6@6 ₱ head, as to condition.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yard are larger than usual this week, reaching about 5,500 head, and selling at from $11@13 the 100 lbs net, which is a decline.

4,873 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $11@13 the 100 lbs net, as to quality. 630 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $11@13 the 100 lbs net.

Memphis Cotton Market.

APRIL 28, P M.

The cotton market was very active to-day, at figure a cent or two in advance of those of the day before; indeed, in a few instances, we heard of as much as 75 cents being asked and obtained for good middling, choice lots. The close of the day found the market firm, with a decided upward tendency, holders not caring to part with their lots even at the advanced rates. We quote:

Good Middling	70@71c
Strict Middling	68@69c
Middling	67c
Low Middling	62@64c
Good Ordinary	60@61c
Ordinary	50c
Low Ordinary	62c

Boston Pig Iron Market.

Operations in Scotch Iron, Wednesday and Thursday, were large, chiefly to consumers, including 800 tons Glengarnock and 100 Eglinton at $55, 100 Blain $55 50, 500 Gertsherrie $56, all from yard, and 200 Glengarnock $56, ex ship. Since the passage of the new tariff act holders ask a corresponding advance, and 60 is now demanded even for the poorer class of brands, and at this price 50 tons Gartsherrie sold. The market closes very strong, holders offering sparingly and looking for still higher rates. Sales 50 tons best English refined bars at $145, held at $80@85 in gold. Hoop nominally high-er; 1½@2 inch quoted at $180, 1¼ inch $190, 1 inch $205, ¾ inch $220, ¾ inch $230, and ⅝ inch $250, cash. English rails unsettled, and held at $67@68 in gold.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, May 5th, 1864.

Business yesterday presented no feature worthy of special notice. The weather was pleasant and there was a fair local business transacted. Prices were somewhat unsettled, in fact, dealers scarcely knew what rate to demand. The receipts of produce were moderate. On the wharf, business was not active. The tonnage to the various ports was large; boats, in order to fill up, have to wait their turn. The steamer Kate Robinson left last evening for Louisville, with a full cargo. The Nevada, Leonidas and Empire City are receiving for Cairo and St. Louis. The Damsel arrived from Cincinnati with a full cargo. The Clara Poe, from the Wabash, had a full cargo of wheat for the Bros. Kennedy—about 6,000 sacks. The Emma Graham left for Zanesville, with a fair trip. The Camelia is taking on board railroad iron for Nashville; she will probably get off this evening. The Prima Donna came in from St. Louis with a good cargo of miscellaneous articles. A number of boats that are due will probably be found at the Landing this morning. On the Allegheny Landing there is nothing talked of but oil. The market yesterday was excited and sales were liberal at an advance. The Urilda and Ida Reese were due last night. The Echo No. 3 departed. Among the sales that came under our notice will be found the following:

IRON AND NAILS—Another advance has been established in certain descriptions of iron, viz: ½c ₱ lb on general sizes and 1c ₱ lb on sheet iron. Nails remain unchanged.

SEEDS—The market was not active. The principal demand was for flaxseed. We quote nominally at $2 75@2 80.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales 140 bush apples at 10@11c. Peaches held at 18c.

OIL MEAL was in fair request. Sales of 2 trcs, on the wharf at $36 00 ₱ trc. The stock on hand is not large.

BACON—The market continues firm with a good demand for the various descriptions. The stock in first hands is rapidly disappearing. Among the sales we note as follows: Shoulders 8,000 lbs at 12½, 2,100 lbs at 12¾; sides, sales 5,000 lbs at 13@13½; hams, sales 7,000 lbs plain hams at 17@17½, and 10,000 lbs sugar cured hams; 4,000 lbs canvassed do at 20½@21c. Country cured meat sold lower.

LARD—Market steady. Sales 10 bbls at 14½c per lb.

LARD OIL—Sales of 50 bbls No. 1 lard oil at $1 15 per gallon.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm; sales 2,000 lbs at 15½@16c.

MESS PORK—Small sales of city packed were made at 27 00.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was purely local, being confined to parcels to suit the wants of the city trade. Buyers ask a concession that holders are not willing to grant. The sales made under our notice were as follows: 100 bbls Extra Family at $7,75@8,00; 100 do, Choice, at $8,00; 160 bbls do at $7,8588,00; sales of extra at $6,90@7,00.

HAY—The market presented no new feature; sales of 10 loads, at the scales, at $40@42; sales of ten tons, baled, at $38@39.

POTATOES—The market was firm with a good demand; sales of 180 bbls, Buckeyes, at $4,00 ₱ bbl; 100 do at $3,75@4,00.

FISH—The market was firm, with a steady demand; sales 25 bbls No. 3 Mackerel, large, $13; sales 10 half bbls Lake Herring, $6; other descriptions unchanged.

SALT—The market was not actiye; sales 71 bbls at $2 40.

ROPE was in fair request; sales 16 sacks at 12@12¼c.

EGGS—The market was unchanged; sales 10 bbls at 17c.

BUTTER was in fair demand; prices unchanged; sales of 4 bbls prime, 28c; 10 do assorted, 25@28c.

CHEESE—The demand was only moderate; sales 25 bxs old, 16½c; 35 do new at 14c; receipts are increasing.

GRAIN—The market was firm for all descriptions. The sales were limited for the best of all reasons—there was but light stock to operate on; prices were unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Thursday, May 5, 1864.

The oil market yesterday was considerably excited. The advance in the East was the signal for an advance in our market—holders at once put up the figures. The sales yesterday foot up largely. The principal drawback at present is the inability of the railroad to export it as fast as required. The receipts for the week fall far behind those of last week. There was, however, a large supply on hand, which has been pretty much disposed off during the past few days. The receipts yesterday only foot up to 1,277 bbls. The following are the trasnactions that came under our notice:

Crude—The principle sales were made at an advance. A few sales were made early in the day at the old rates. Sales, bbls included, of 1,000 bbls at 29c, on wharf; 400 bbls Noble oil, 23c, bbls returned; 1,000 bbls, packages included, 28½c; 263 do, 28½c; 780 do, 28½c on wharf; 160 do, 28c; 100 bbls, packages included, 24c; 1,000 bbls, delivered up the river, 23c; 600 do, 23½c; 2,000 bbls in bulk, 22c; 900 do, 22c.

Refined—Was firm at a slight advance. Sales of 100 bbls city brand, free, at 61c; 100 do, 61c; 200bls bonded, 52c; 100 do, 51c.

Benzole—Was neglected. Sales of 50 bbls, at 28c.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Co, 369 bbls refined, for New York.
Standard Co, 22 bbls benzine, for New York.
Brewer, Burke & Co, 393 bbls crude, for Boston.
North American Co, 165 bbls refined for Philadelwhia.
Sill & Co, 100 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bros, 33 bbls; Duncan, Dunlap & Co., 105 do; Dalzell & Son, 50 do; H McKelvey, 18 do; Pennock, Bull & Co., 65 do; Brener, Burke & Co., 400 do; Penna Salt Co, 600 bbls refined. Total, 1,277 bbls.

Iron and Nail Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 5, 1864.

The Iron Association met yesterday, and decided to advance rates ¼c. ₱ lb on general sizes, and 1c. on Sheet Iron. In Nails there is no change. This advance was legitimately demanded by the enormous appreciation of labor and stock with the doubled revenue tax—figures showing that iron manufacture was barely profitable at the old rates. Yet the change was agreed to with reluctance by some of the manufacturers, who argued that the cause leading to the advance not being correctly or generally understood, might prejudice the iron interest in the tariff question about to be adjusted in Congress. Some members of the trade dissented positively, preferring to stand upon the principle of sacrificing present interest to future advantage.

It is a matter of national importance that the iron interest should be fully protected in the revised tariff. As the Government expect large support from this staple in the shape of revenue, it should not fail to ensure its prosperity and thus provide the means to pay large taxes. Pittsburgh should be heard in the matter.

Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses in New York—Report of the 29th.

Coffee—There has been more doing since our last than for some time past, and the market having become settled since the passage of the new Tariff act, we advance our quotations to conform as near as may be to present valuations. Holders still entertain extreme views, and the market closes firmly—the enhanced duty is about 3¼ cents ₱ lb.

Sales include 5,000 bags Rio, per Vesta, to arrive, previous to our last, 3,500 do, per Laighton, 1,297 do, per Rhoar, both resales, 1,100 do, per Adelaide, all at Baltimore, on terms not transpired; 1,000 do here, per Mercurius, 45c cents, on speculation; 240 Bahia, 41; 140 Mats Java, 52½; 45 West Coast T. A., 46; 1,130 Laguayra, 44 @45½; 1,500 do, in Philadelphia, a resale, 45, 4 mos.; and 850 St. Domingo, 38@41, cash.

SUGAR—The Sugar market was much depressed on Wednesday and Thursday, and on the latter day there was very little done, price of Raw falling off about one-half cent per lb., but yesterday, on the final passage of the new Tariff Act, by which the duties are largely increased, there was a renewal of confidence and firmness on the part of holders, and the decline above noted was fully recovered, so that our notations now stand even a little higher than on Tuesday last. The arrivals are to a fair extent again, and the stock is rather increasing, being now about 25,000 hhds., &c.

Refined is a little higher than on Tuesday, and we now quote, other than Stuarts, who are not offering at present—Hard, 25½c; Soft white, 25@24c; and Yellow, 19@22c, cash. The sales of raw are 1711 hhds Cuba at 15¾@18c; 150 clarified do at 19c; 478 Porto Rico, 17¾@18c; 57 hhds and 2 bbls do; 12, in bond (cash); 9 tcs and 60 bbls Barb aloes, 16c; 96 hhds New Orleans, 17⅝@18¼c and 994 boxes Havana, 15¾@19c, 4 months. By auction, 600 boxes damaged Havana sold at 13@18c, cash.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

TUESDAY, May, Nay 3.

The current demand for lumber from the yards continues good, fully maintaining the quotations given a week ago. The receipts by the river have increased but are still light for the season, and sales of rafts have been limited. Owing to the unsettled condition of the market prices cannot with accuracy be given.

QUOTATIONS IN THE YARDS.

3d Common	$40@—	per	M
2d Common	45@—	"	"
1st Common	50@—	"	"
Clear	60@—	"	"
Hemlock	25@—	"	"
Fencing Boards	40@—	"	"
Locust Posts	35@40	"	100
2d Common Flooring	60@—	"	M.
1st Common "	65@—	"	"
2d Com. Weatherboard'g, rough	25@—	"	"
1st Com. "	30@—	"	"
Pine Joists and Timbers	65@—	"	"
Shingles, No. 1, 18 inch	7@—	"	"
" 2, "	5 50	"	"
Lath	6@—	"	"

New York Grocery Market.

Molasses—The market is quiet but steady. We hear of a cargo of Cuba Clayed being sold, but the particulars are not made public.

STOCK IN NEW YORK MAY 1, 1864.

Cuba Musco. hhds	3,128	Total hhds	7247
Cuba Clayed, hhds	2,158	New Orleans, bbls	1,757
Porto Rico, hhds	1,962		

Sugar—Neither buyers nor sellers are disposed to operate, and the market is dull. Prices are pretty firm at 16¼@16¾c for fair to good refining; sales of 250 hhds at 16¼@17¾c for Cuba.

STOCK MAY 1, 1864.

Cuba hhds	21,704	Total hhds	27,149
Porto Rico	2,801	Boxes	11,422
New Orleans	1,563	Bags, all kinds	78,581
English Islands	81	Melado	125

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

The supply of Pig has been light, and the advance asked a week ago has been obtained, and the market closes firm at $65 for hot blast, and $73@75 for cold do. Bar advanced to 6¾@7¾c for common and charcoal.

Boston Copper Market.

Copper 65c, and yellow metal 38, 6 mts. Ingots quiet but firm; 70@70,000 lbs Lake 44c; 125,000 Portage 43@43½c; 30@35,000 Baltimore 43c, cash. 150 tons California copper ore sold to arrive at $5 75 ₱ cwt.

Cut nails scarce and very firm at 7c; clinch 8¼@8½; horse 31@36, cash; copper nails, 59; yellow metal nails and spikes 39c, and zinc nails 19 mts.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, April 30.

Sales yesterday at A. Hamilton's & Co.'s of 75 bales at 55 cents. The market is very firm, with an upward tendency. The stock is small, and receipts light. In New York we heard of sales made on the 25th of 400 bales of Nashville cotton at from 71½c to 81c.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market

IRON.—The stock of Pig Iron is very light and holders are asking higher figures. Hot blast is now held firmly at $65, but buyers are not willing to follow up the advance, and but little has been done. Cold blast is held at $75@75. Bar Iron is very firm at 6¼c. for common, and 7½@7¾c. for char coal.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

The price remains the same—the best selling at 20c ₱ bushel by the boat load afloat, and retailing at 25 to 28c, delivered. The receipts continue liberal.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER PRIMA DONA.—Logan & Gregg, 6 bxs castings; I Woodwell & Co, 3 bxs do; Hilbnower & Liverwright, 64 bbls whisky; Torrance & McGarr, 1 bbl alcohol, 1 do linseed oil, 1 do hemp seed; David E. McKee, 1 tc hams, 1 bbl do; Dr Geo Calhoun, 6 casks soda ash; Philip Park & Co, 27 bundles new spokes; Seghnier and Bockamp, 25 bbls soap; A D Miller, 90 empty bbls, 1 bbl bungs; Wm Sumner & Co, 20 sewing machines, 3 packages castings; R Dalzell & Co, 40 caddies of tab, 1 box do; W H Hagan, 50 bags oil meal; E D Litheridge, 7 bxs chimneys; Fleming & Bro, 200 bbls Loil; Howard, Catrell & Co, 10 do; C L Caldwell, 50 tcs hams; H & F Evert, 8 bbls liquors; F Entendoff, Jr., 90 boxes coffee; R L Fahnestock & Co, 15 bbls lard oil; W P Black & Co, 73 sks rags; Clark & Co, 138 bales cotton, 123 bbl dried peaches, 7 hhds tobacco, 477 sks cracklings, 31 hhds tallow, 8 tcs do, 250 barrels pork, 25 cases tobacco, 18 bundles Rags, 110 hhd shoulders; 12 bxs bacon; 20 hhds shoulders; 40 bbls lard oil; 100 bbls red oil; 89 bbls whiskey; 11 bales paper; 110 bbls whiskey; 244 kegs lard; 75 tcs hams; 18 hhds shoulders; 12 bxs medicine; 131 dry hides: 13 bdls salt hides.

Cincinnati.

PER DAMSEL.—Clarke & Co, 112 tcs hams, 190 bbls whisky, 10 sacks feathers, 343 bbls mess pork; E Heazelton, 12 bbls oil; Geo Calhoun, 44 casks soda ash; King & Bennett, 40 bbls whisky, Tho's Ar